The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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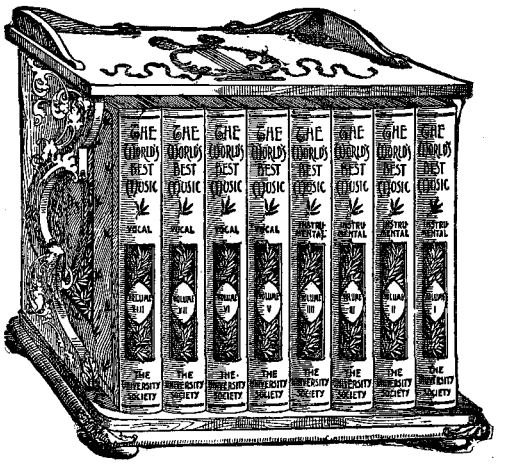

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE WELCOME TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

NEW YORK'S naval and land pageants in honor of Admiral Dewey are considered by other cities as an expression of the feeling, not of New York City and State alone, but of the whole country; and as fifteen States were represented by troops in the land parade, and all the States were no doubt represented in the six miles of audience, the sentiment can be understood, as expressed by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that New York City "on this occasion at least" was "a worthy representative of a great nation." *The Ledger* in its editorial columns reviews the chief features of the celebration as follows:

"New York worthily represented the nation in the reception tendered to Admiral Dewey, and the admiral more than met the expectations of his countrymen by his modest demeanor, his strict performance of social duties, and his thoughtful consideration for others. The affair had been well planned, and was carried out as nearly according to program as was possible in the presence of a throng of people reaching into the millions. Even the naval parade was viewed by hundreds of thousands. Scores of the finest private yachts in the world escorted the war-ships to their anchorage or passed in review; hundreds of steamboats, tugs, and barges, loaded down with sightseers, joined in the procession, and the banks of the Hudson made a magnificent amphitheater, which was crowded with spectators, especially in the neighborhood of General Grant's tomb. In the evening a fairy-like scene was presented by the illuminated war-ships, and fireworks blazed in every quarter of Greater New York.

"This, however, was but the prelude to the land demonstration, in which the masses of people could take a more active part. Following the presentation of the loving-cup by the city of New York, a formal affair, came the great military parade. The procession did not differ greatly in character and numbers from that which was given in Philadelphia during the Peace Jubilee, but the distinctive feature of the celebration was the great throng of people gathered to witness it. The entire line of the parade was lined from curb to roof with enthusiastic people, and the overflow was so great that, while the procession was passing, the parallel side streets were also crowded. Not more than half of the people who had gone to see the parade could get even a glimpse of the marching column. Those who did get a viewpoint witnessed a scene never to be forgotten. The patriotic enthusiasm of the crowd was infectious. Admiral Dewey was, of course, the center of interest, and, while preserving a modest demeanor, did all that was in his power to show his gratitude for the honors conferred upon him. He did not spare himself during the parade, nor on the reviewing stand. Once he stopped the procession for a few minutes in front of thousands of schoolchildren that he might listen to their song, and that they might be gratified by a clear view of his figure. He showed equal consideration for others when he stood on the reviewing stand for four hours acknowledging every salute. He did not leave it until the last man had passed. His conduct throughout will help to endear him to the American people. Always unassuming, he was also most considerate and kindly, thinking more about gratifying his hosts—the people—than of his own comfort or convenience.

"The demonstration can not be compared with any other; in the number of people engaged it stands in a class by itself. That it was well managed by the municipal authorities is proved by the few minor casualties reported.

"A singular feature of the land parade, which could not fail to be noted by every one, was the expression of public sentiment in favor of the fighting element. Next to Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley received the greatest ovation along the line of the parade. Governor Roosevelt also proved immensely popular. The veterans of the Civil War, altho they came along near the end of the procession, met with a storm of applause. Many of the state military organizations were in fancy-dress suits, and presented a fine spectacular appearance, but they did not arouse such enthusiasm as the Tenth Pennsylvania in their service uniforms, that had been worn in the Philippines.

"The Seventh New York presented perhaps the finest appearance of any regiment, and was greeted with applause, to be followed quickly by hisses as soon as it was recognized that this regiment had failed to enlist for the war with Spain. The scene was really painful, but the crowd wanted fighters, and consoled itself, after the Seventh had passed, with a great reception to the Seventy-first New York. There was no mistaking the attitude of the great throng; it had come to honor Dewey, because he had smashed the Spanish navy, and its mood was to honor only the fighting men, or those who had seen some kind of service in the field.

"For two days New York City gave up business and organized magnificent pageants to represent the nation's welcome to Admiral Dewey, and on this occasion at least it was a worthy representative of a great nation."

The surprise expressed in England at our enthusiasm finds no echo in the American press. The New York *Times* says in reply:

"Was it a small thing to free American commerce, at a single blow, throughout the whole length and breadth of the Pacific Ocean? Was it a small thing to annihilate at a single blow the sea power of Spain, so that after Dewey's victory the only question in any American naval officer's mind was, as used to be said of the British buccaneers of the Spanish main, not how many or how big the Spaniards were, but only where they were. Was not the erasure of Spanish sea power in a three hours' fight as brilliant and impressive a feat of arms as that for which Lord Kitchener earned and deserved the thanks of his countrymen, and received in London a greeting not less general and not less enthusiastic than that which has welcomed Admiral Dewey to New York? If the American fire at Manila, as afterward at Santiago, was so deadly and direct that the enemy was dazed and blinded

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into an absolute inability to reply to it, and that each victory was bloodless, did that fact make the victory less valuable or less worthy of celebration?"

The Boston *Herald* points out that we are paying homage, not alone to the victor of a brilliant sea-fight, but to a man of remarkable qualities of statesmanship. The Philadelphia *Press* and the New York *Sun* see in the celebration the American people's acceptance of the policy of expansion. The perpetuation of the Dewey arch is urged by several New York papers, and the effort of a number of wealthy New Yorkers to raise the necessary amount, of which one man has already subscribed $150,000, is arousing no little enthusiasm. The immense concourse of visitors—estimated at two millions—and the city's provision for them has been a matter of note. The New York *Journal* says:

IS DEWEY TO BE HOBSONIZED?

AUNTY DEMOCRACY: "Oh, isn't he too sweet for anything!"

ADMIRAL DEWEY: "I'll bet my boots Hobson didn't face anything like this."

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

"Seldom if ever before in the history of the world was such a tremendous holiday crowd gathered together, and never before was such a number of people cared for with such splendid results. There were not over a million visitors at the coronation of the Czar. Half a million gathered on an open plain, and yet the Moscow police and soldiery were powerless to handle the crowd. When the distribution of souvenirs was over, 2,500 persons had been crushed to death. On Saturday the Brooklyn Bridge alone handled 800,000 people. The Pennsylvania ferries handled a quarter of a million, and the elevated roads considerably over a million, and among them all there was not a mishap."

Admiral Dewey's salute at the tomb of General Grant was one of the most impressive events of the celebration. The New York *Press* says of it:

"Not only spectacularly, but historically and morally, must the salute at the tomb be ever the most important part of such commemorations. On the height at Riverside the standard of accomplishment is set. There rests the supreme military figure of our history. Yet he in his time had to be measured by the military standards of the past and to stand the test triumphantly. . .

"What of the future? Have we a young Dewey somewhere now, who in another generation will be a fit candidate for the salute to the tomb? Shining small examples of subaltern pluck and skill, as young Bagley furnished in death or young Hobson in life, or (in the army) that brave, clear-headed young Miley, just dead at Manila, gave in fifteen months of wearing tropical service seem to show we have. And every day such as these, when as now there is a worthy object for their veneration and their praise, makes us surer of keeping that sacred light aflame. There is many a boy's heart stirring now on Vermont hills or Ohio valleys as there echoes across and up and down the continent the sound of the guns of the admiral saluting the general's tomb. They will be ready to do and dare for their country. It is ours, and the duty needs a closer attention than we generally give it to keep a country worth doing and daring for."

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, if Sampson and Schley had fewer friends they would have more admirers.—*The News, Detroit.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S VIEWS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S opinion of the capability of the Filipinos for self-government carries with it just now so much weight that journals which find his reported utterances contrary to their liking cast doubt, not upon the soundness of his judgment, but upon the accuracy of the reporters in reproducing his views. The reports are substantially the same, however, in papers of such dissimilar views as the New York *Sun* and New York *Evening Post*. The admiral said of the Filipinos (as quoted in *The Evening Post's* interview):

"Do I think the Filipinos are fit for self-government? Well, no; not just now. They probably will be in a little time. They are a very queer people—a very queer mixture. Many of them are quite civilized and good people, but I do not think they are fit for self-government just yet. But when I say that, I must add that it is my candid opinion that they are more fitted for it than the Cubans, that they are a better people than the Cubans in every way. I do wish, however, that the whole business was settled, and I think that after a little the Filipinos will take kindly to us."

Of Aguinaldo and General Otis he said:

"But these fellows [Filipinos] all are a queer lot. They were simply servants and stablemen, and Aguinaldo was a junior clerk in the navy-yard. He is a pretty smart fellow. I knew him pretty well. In fact, we were great friends, and are, for the matter of that; but he has not the brains. There are people behind him, some of them lawyers, and able fellows, who make a tool of Aguinaldo. . . . . .

"I thought that this thing in the Philippines would be over long before this, as it should have been. I can't imagine how they have stood out till now. Of course, there was the rainy season, and I suppose little was done. One great trouble out there has been that General Otis has tried to do too much. I told him so. He wants to be general, governor, judge, and everything else, to have hold of all the irons. No man can do this. This is the great trouble. It is enough for a man to do one thing, to be one thing, and when a man tries to do everything and to be everything it is easy to imagine the result. The fight in the Philippines should be easily ended."

The interviewer then touched upon the proposal that the admiral should be nominated for the Presidency, and remarked that the ticket "Dewey and Wheeler" had been suggested. Said the admiral:

"We should make a pretty mess of it. General Wheeler, of course, has had some training in the political schools; but then he is a West Pointer. I had forgotten that. He would want to run everything as he would a regiment, and, of course, would make a splendid mess of it. You can not run a government as you would a regiment. . . . I am not a politician, I am a sailor; my training has been all that way. I am at home on board my ship. I know my business, or at least should know it; and I do not want to mix up in the affairs of government. I am perfectly satisfied to live and die a simple sailor, who tried to do his duty. I am not a politician. I can not make a speech even. I wish I could, but I have to be content with my lot."

Some of the comments are as follows:

A Program Suggested.—"Admiral Dewey now comes home and, so far as the capacity and fitness of the Filipinos are concerned, he completely justifies the position which Senator Hoar took in the Senate, which ex-Senator Edmunds took in various letters to the press, and which *The Republican* strenuously urged upon the Administration. He again declares that the Filipinos are more fitted for self-government than the Cubans, and 'that they are a better people than the Cubans in every way.' Admiral Dewey, it is true, says in this interview that the Filipinos are not fitted for self-government 'just now,' but please notice that he hastens to add: 'They probably will be in a little time.' How long a time? According to his own statement, in less time than the Cubans can fit themselves to run their Government. . . . . .

"If the Filipinos, as Admiral Dewey now declares, will be fit

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for self-government 'in a little time,' the United States can not make them fitter by sweeping over their towns and fields with fire and sword during the coming year. Fitness for government among a people is not developed by riddling their ranks from millimeter [*sic*] guns. If the sincere purpose of the American people is to have the Filipinos govern themselves at the earliest possible day, if they honestly desire that the islands shall have peace and prosperity without delay, then the American people will conquer not the Filipinos, but the false pride in their own hearts. They will demand the assembling of Congress, and from Congress they will demand a formal declaration of the policy of the United States toward the Filipino people, and that declaration, they will insist, shall consist of a pledge like that given to Cuba.

"What would the situation be then? The cause of war would be removed and diplomacy would do the rest. Fighting would end. Wherever the native government showed capacity and fitness it would be recognized. When its fitness to govern the whole territory were manifest, withdraw in its favor. This is practicable, for Dewey has said that the Filipinos are a better people than the Cubans in every way, and that they will be fit, actually fit, for self-government in 'a little time.' And it is not only practicable; it is justice."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

The Battle of Sandy Hook.—"One of the most smashing blows ever dealt by George Dewey at the foes of the flag was administered by that sailor in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook. . . . . .

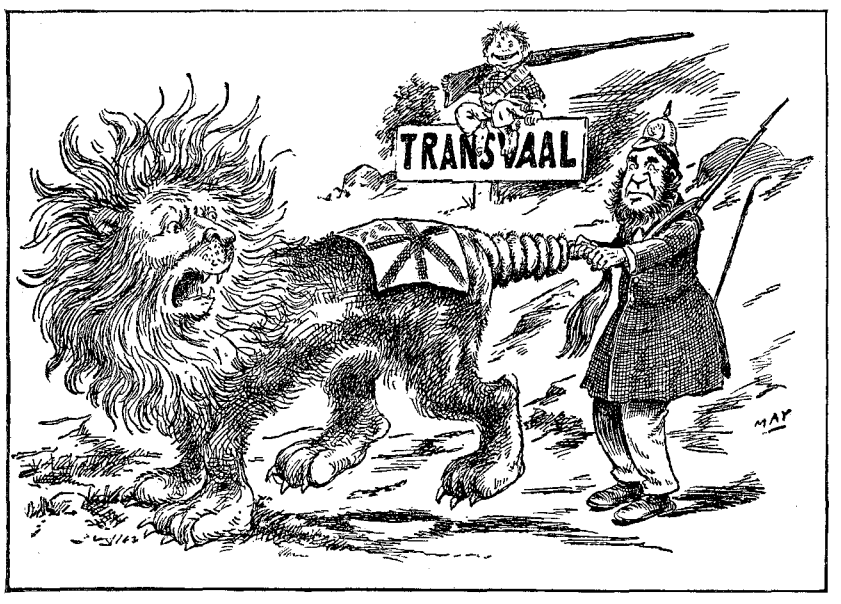
"Dewey sails into our lower bay one memorable September morning and before he has been six hours in port lets fly his broadside at the gang which has been maligning him. With perfect propriety and yet with his customary candor he expresses himself upon nearly all the above-mentioned branches of the general subject. Aguinaldo, instead of being in the admiral's opinion another Washington, is 'nothing but a figurehead,' a person of 'only average intelligence and ability,' the creature and tool of the 'brains back of him,' that is to say, as Admiral Dewey intimates, of a syndicate of crafty Oriental lawyers. The Filipinos in general, instead of being eminently qualified for independence of American protection, are 'not yet capable of self-government.' In time they will be, but they are not now. 'The great majority of them,' says Dewey, 'have the crudest ideas of an honest and efficient government.'

"General Otis, instead of being a foolish and headstrong incompetent, a person deserving of exposure and denunciation by the admiral immediately upon his arrival, turns out to be in Dewey's estimation a pretty fine sort of commander. He is working, according to Dewey, 'with might and soul at everything hat comes under his notice in the way of putting down the rebellion and bringing order out of chaos in the islands.' The only fault Dewey has to find with Otis, it appears, is for working too hard and continuously for the Government and the flag, and thus endangering his own health and even his life. It will be observed that Admiral Dewey, contrary to Copperhead expectations, speaks of Aguinaldo's enterprise as a 'rebellion,' and not as 'an heroic resistance of foreign oppression.' He speaks of Aguinaldo's followers as 'insurgents,' and not as 'patriots struggling for freedom.' And finally, instead of predicting a glorious triumph for Aguinaldo and his band, illuminating the pages of history with another example of successful resistance to tyranny, the admiral simply remarks: 'They can't hold out against the army and navy. At the time I left I said the insurgents were on their last legs. It's got to come; they can't stop it.'"—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

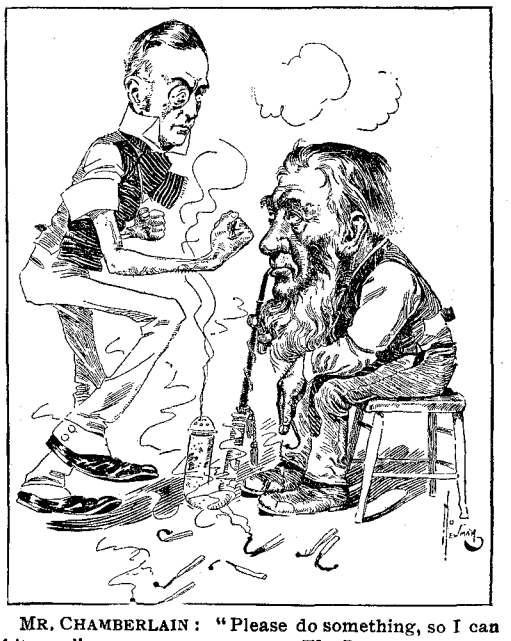
JUDGES AND CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE testimony of a large number of judges before the Mazet Committee in New York, that they had paid from $1,500 to $15,000 to their party managers in connection with their nomination and election to their seats on the bench, has made considerable stir; and altho most of the judges defended the practise for various reasons, the press do not. The arguments put forward in favor of campaign contributions from the judiciary are: That a prohibition of the practise would be evaded by dishonest men, who would thus crowd the honest men from the bench; and that by paying his contribution the judge is released from his obligation to the party manager, and is left free to discharge his duty with impartiality. A few of the judges, however, declared that they considered the system wrong and thought that it should be discontinued. That, too, seems to be the opinion of the press. The New York *Times* says: "With all deduction and qualification made, the practise remains a most indefensible one. It is hopelessly inconsistent with the theory of an independent and unbiased judiciary." The New York *Tribune* says:

"Cloak it as you will, weave fictions about it and make it so much a matter of convention that the most high-minded bow to the tyranny of the rule, yet the fact remains that these large contributions are in essence the price of nomination. . . . The whole system is bad, and the only remedy is the total abolition of judicial campaign contributions and the removal of the judiciary absolutely from politics. As Justice Barrett says, 'The man who goes into the judiciary should be consecrated—set apart from



IT LOOKS AS IF OOM PAUL HAD ABOUT USED UP ALL THE SLACK.
—*The Journal, Detroit.*



MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Please do something, so I can hit you."
—*The Record, Chicago.*

TWO CARTOONS ON THE EVE OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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other men.' But how far is his ideal from the judges who fix political slates in the judge's chamber and deal out patronage in accordance with party lists from the judge's bench!"

The Philadelphia *North American* says that the confessions of the judges "necessarily tend to bring the bench into disrepute," and the Washington *Star* says of the fact that most of the judges defended the system: "A jurist who can wink at a barefaced custom of extortion and office-selling, and pretend to be conscientously satisfied that it is honorable, is not the man to deliberate and decide upon the individual rights of the people." The New York *Journal* thinks we are following China's example: "It has been the experience of all countries that men who paid high prices for their offices were likely to get the money back in one way or another. That is what is done in China. We want no mandarins on our bench." The New York *Evening Post* recommends that the judges view themselves as they appear in cartoon:

"Let them look at the pictures presented of them to-day in the press, each justice's portrait having under it the price he paid for his seat. Does that add to the dignity of the bench? Does that tend to increase respect and reverence for the bench? How would each justice appear seated upon the bench with the price he paid for the seat displayed on the desk in front? It may be that this connection of the price with his name in the public press is grossly unjust, even outrageous, but it is done and will be done so long as the practise continues. If the judges themselves class their office with other political offices, how can they blame others for doing the same?"

THE CONVICTION OF CAPTAIN CARTER.

ON the last day of September, as the plaudits of millions were ascending in honor of Admiral Dewey, President McKinley issued an order approving the verdict of the court-martial which on May 12, 1898, had found Captain Oberlin M. Carter, of the corps of engineers, guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government. And as the Dewey procession was on its march to the triumphal arch, Assistant Adjutant-General Simpson, with Captain Carter as his prisoner, was on the march for Governor's Island. The verdict of the court-martial, which is now approved, was as follows:

"And the court does therefore sentence the accused, Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, corps of engineers, United States army, to be dismissed from the service of the United States, to suffer a fine of $5,000, to be confined at hard labor at such place as the proper authority may direct for five years, and the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the accused to be published in the newspapers in and about the station and the State from which the accused came, or where he usually resides."

Captain Carter's place of confinement will be Fort Leavenworth, Kans. There is no appeal from a verdict after the President has given his approval, and the only hope for Carter's release now lies in executive clemency some time in the future.

The facts of the case have been pretty fully exploited in the period of delay of more than a year on the part of the President. Captain Carter, a native of Ohio, graduated from West Point at the head of his class in 1880; in 1884 he was assigned to duty in Savannah, under General Gillmore; and three years later, on the death of the latter, assumed general supervision of the engineering work in Savannah River and in adjacent waters in Georgia and Florida.

In 1897, Carter was appointed an *attaché* of the American embassy to the Court of St. James. His successor in Savannah, Captain Cassius E. Gilette, soon discovered evidences of irregularity on the part of Captain Carter, in collusion with the managers of the Atlantic Contracting Company. Charges were made, a court-martial was appointed, and a verdict found as stated. The sum of which the Government was defrauded is estimated at from $1,700,000 to $2,000,000.

The delay of the President in approving the verdict has elicited, of late, considerable criticism. His approval has, so far as we have seen, elicited nothing but praise, except from Captain Carter's attorney, Frank P. Blair, who asserts that Carter was convicted on perjured testimony, and likens his fate to that of Dreyfus. During the President's delay, he had had ex-Senator Edmunds investigate the trial as a special commissioner, and the approval of the verdict is supposed to be in conformity to the (never published) report of the commissioner.

The New York *Herald* thinks there has been too much mystery in the case, and asks why Commissioner Edmunds's report has never been published. The New York *Sun* asserts that "never was greater care taken to guard against injustice to the accused man." The New York *Press* sees in the contrast between Dewey and Carter "a salutary presentation of the various rewards which the nation has for various sorts of service"—a reflection which occurs to many other journals. The New York *World* finds in the surprise and incredulity at first awakened by Carter's conviction "witness to the high character of our military service." The Washington *Times* thinks the President's action "a much greater recognition of justice in connection with a rich and influential criminal than any one had a right or reason to expect." The Philadelphia *Times* commends the President both for his delay and his final action; but wishes he had shown the same regard for the honor of the army in the case of General Eagan. Other comments are as follows:

CAPT. OBERLIN M. CARTER.

No Similarity to the Dreyfus Case.—"Dreyfus, the victim of a conspiracy, was convicted by the use of forged papers, in a tribunal subject to the control of the conspirators and not open to the observation of the public, and the defendant had little or no opportunity, certainly not even ordinarily adequate opportunity before a court-martial, to defend himself. Carter was tried in the open by a court accepted by the defendant, who had the chance, before the trial began, to challenge any member of the court objected to by him, and he had the support of half a dozen or more of the best lawyers. . . . The French captain was not favored, as the American captain was, in the War Department. Mr. Blair is ungrateful to Colonel Davis, who recommended that Carter be not tried for conspiracy because of the difficulty of convicting an engineer officer. Dreyfus had no such friend as this; nor did he, by the consent of the war minister of France, have access, in the War Office, at all times and always before the prosecution, to papers and proceedings touching his case."—*The Times, New York.*

No Extenuating Circumstances.—"The offense of Captain Carter was absolutely without extenuating circumstances. He occupied a station in life that should have gratified the most exacting ambition. So high is the credit of the engineer corps, to which he belonged, that the officers thereof are habitually entrusted with the disbursement of millions of dollars in the execution of public works without being required to give bonds. Being a man of unusual intelligence and attainments, of attractive person and manners, and possessed of influential friends, his position in his corps was distinguished beyond that of other officers of his age. His lines had fallen in pleasant places, and a bright future

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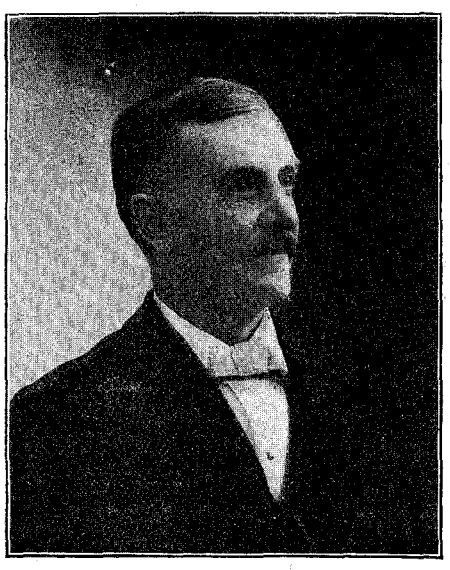
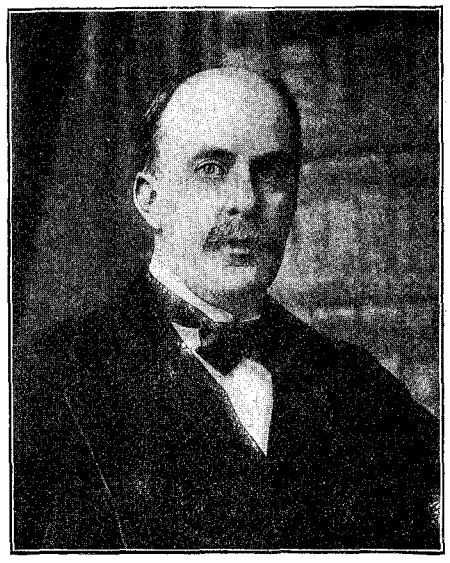
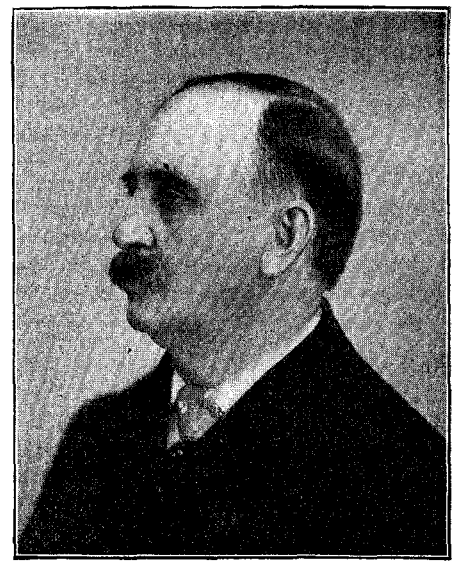


SAMUEL M. JONES (IND.), OF TOLEDO.



JOHN R. McLEAN (DEM.), OF CINCINNATI.



GEORGE K. NASH (REP.), OF COLUMBUS.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

was assured to him. He not only sacrificed this in order to satisfy base passions, but in disgracing himself he inflicted an injury on a highly esteemed and implicitly trusted corps for which even the imprisonment he will endure can not be deemed adequate expiation."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

Punish the Contractors.—"With Captain Carter's own fate decided, interest now centers in the prosecution and punishment of his accomplices, the contractors who were the chief beneficiaries of his fraud. They must not be permitted to escape. They too are influential, and they have the advantage of not being compelled to face the direct justice of a military court. The process of enforcing restitution from them is likely to be a long and bitterly contested one. But when complaints were made about the delay in Captain Carter's case the Attorney-General gave assurance that it could in no way open to the contractors the path of immunity. He had several methods of reaching them at command if the captain should be found guilty. He has been, and the country now looks confidently for the punishment of those who defrauded the Government with his aid."—*The Tribune, New York.*

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE widespread interest in the Ohio political campaign arises mainly from the expectation that a Republican defeat in the President's own State may imperil his chances of renomination. That the Administration is, at any rate, unusually interested in the contest is shown, so the newspapers think, by Secretary Hay's letter to the chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, defending the tariff and denying the Democratic charge of a secret alliance with England. While the Republican and some of the Democratic papers think a Republican defeat improbable, enough complications have arisen to place the result in doubt. The candidacy of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, altho not considered likely to succeed, may draw away enough votes from either of the two more prominent candidates to elect the other. The break in the Republican ranks, too, caused by the opposition to Senator Hanna, which nearly defeated him when he ran for the Senate, is still wide enough to induce the Republican Governor Bushnell and many other Republicans to oppose Judge Nash, the Republican candidate for the governorship; but this is paralleled in the Democratic camp by the opposition to John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate. The Bryan Democrats fear that McLean, if he carries McKinley's State (especially if at the same time the Republicans carry Nebraska, Bryan's State), will urge his own nomination for the Presidency in place of Bryan; the anti-trust Democrats allege that McLean is himself connected with several industrial combinations, and some look askance at McLean's alleged contribution of half a million dollars to the campaign fund. So that, with two Presidential nominations depending more or less on the outcome, the result is far from certain. The Republican cause, it is calculated, will be greatly helped by the speeches of Governor Roosevelt, President McKinley, and Senator Hanna; while the Democratic will be advanced by the party's unprecedented financial condition.

Both Parties Corrupt.—"It is a battle of bosses and boodle, and the luster of victory to either side will be dimmed by the means employed to win it. A battle fought for principle on each side would bring honor to the winner and no disgrace to the loser, but that is not the real character of the struggle this year in Ohio, no matter what the opposing banners may be claimed to represent. Bossism backed by money governed the convention which made the Republican nominations at Columbus. Bossism backed by money compelled the placing of an alien at the head of the

A SURE SIGN OF BAD LUCK.

Mr. Bryan sees a new moon over his left shoulder.
—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

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ticket nominated at Zanesville. The men in both parties who believe honestly in the principles on which their respective parties were founded have good reason for being dissatisfied with the control into which both parties in Ohio appear to have fallen. They are not unlikely to have their dissatisfaction deepened into disgust, as the campaign progresses, by the methods employed.

"It is deplorable that the State of Ohio should this year be made the chosen ground for a disgraceful display of venal politics; that the Republican Party in Ohio, with its professions of political purity, should furnish to the whole country, as it is now doing, an object-lesson in the corrupting use of money in politics and in the demoralizing effect of bossism; and that the Democratic Party, with an exceptional opportunity for success if true to its principles of honesty, economy, and popular rule, should have lost that opportunity by permitting the usurpation of leadership by one whose candidacy represents bossism, and whose chance of success lies in the corrupting influence of money. Is it any wonder that decent and conscientious men of both parties are disgusted and undecided what course to pursue?"—*The Plaindealer* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Cleveland.*

Two Views of Judge Nash.—"The Republican management seemt to be of the opinion that now is the time to break out in double-leaded praise of the Republican nominee for governor of Ohio. Not much has been written about him since the holding of the Republican state convention, Hanna and Hannaism having absorbed attention almost exclusively on the Republican side. *The Enquirer* takes pleasure in giving general circulation to that which will reach only a limited number of people through the Republican press bureau agencies. Here is a specimen:

"'Standing upon a platform that is the living embodiment of patriotism, the eloquent exemplification of principle, Judge Nash is presented to the voters of Ohio for their suffrage. Of his personality, it is not needed that aught be said to the people of the State, who know him well. As citizen, jurist, and man, he is thoroughly representative of all that is best in Americanism. He is a leader worthy of his cause—a cause that appeals to all that goes to make up the greatness and purity of the grandest Republic on earth. He and his cause are typical of the people, representative of popular and independent suffrage, of popular and independent government—concrete Americanism.'

"What unutterable nonsense! Judge Nash is undoubtedly what the world calls a 'very nice man.' He is a well-behaved gentleman, and has a good standing personally in the community where he lives. Indeed, we might go so far as to admit that he is an 'awfully nice man'; but it is ridiculous to say that he is 'thoroughly representative of all that is best in Americanism.' He is representative of Marcus Alonzo Hanna and George Barnsdale Cox in this campaign, and of nothing else. He is indebted to the two leading Ohio bosses for his nomination, and it required both of them to pull him through, tho he had the prestige of being the 'administrative candidate.' If nothing else were available in the line of proof, his insulting letter to Governor Bushnell, written to aid Mr. Hanna's boodle candidacy for the Senate, would be sufficient to show where he stands. Judge Nash is not 'thoroughly representative of all that is best in Americanism,' tho he may be a 'leader worthy of his cause.' His cause is that of Hanna and Cox. He represents bossism, the trusts, imperialism, and the spirit of alliance with England. It is a pity that the judge is reduced to so pitiable a position. He deserves a better fate in politics."—*The Enquirer* (*John R. McLean's paper*), *Cincinnati.*

OHIO JUNGLE TALK.

JOHN R. McLEAN: "Lend me your legs, Aggie. I am *also* running."—*One of the cartoons being sent out by the Ohio Republican State Committee.*

McLean and Bryan.—"The Bryanites of Ohio are beginning to realize the truth of what *The Leader* said months ago about Boss McLean's hostility to the Nebraskan, and his purpose to capture the machinery of the Democratic Party in Ohio this year so that he would be able to swing the delegation from this State against Bryan in the national convention of next year. . . . But the Ohio Bryanites permitted themselves to be deluded. They were dazzled by Boss McLean's offer to put a half-million dollars into the campaign this year, and they fell over themselves in their effort to attach themselves to the procession that was following the plutocratic controller of big corporations in Washington. They nominated him for governor of Ohio, and he, in turn, permitted them to adopt a platform indorsing Bryan and reaffirming the Chicago platform.

"Every vote cast for Boss McLean this fall by a Bryanite will be a vote against Bryan, and the sooner the followers of the Nebraskan get that into their heads the better it will be for them and their cause."—*The Leader* (*Rep.*), *Cleveland.*

Silver Sacrificed.—"For a day or two, the Ohio silverites felt safe because they had secured a free-silver plank and an indorsement of their idol. They did not dream how little McLean cares for platforms. Within ten days after his nomination he repudiated the Zanesville declaration and declared that the campaign must be fought on State issues. This was an eye-opener. It was followed by McLean selecting his lieutenants from the gold Democrats of the State. The old-line silverites were ignored. Then, to cap the climax, McLean went to Chicago and became involved in his now famous tilt with George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, in which he referred to Bryan as an 'uncertain political asset.' On top of all this comes the information that A. J. Warner, the silver-haired silver apostle of Ohio, and Allan W. Thurman, known to be a thorough friend of silver, have been, on demand of McLean, taken from the list of speakers at the Democratic campaign opening. A revolt of silver men is an absolute certainty."—*The Blade* (*Rep.*), *Toledo.*

"Should the extremely unlikely happen and Ohio go Democratic, it would undeniably be a blow to the Republican Party and a tremendous inspiration to the Bryanites. But it would neither eliminate the President as a candidate for renomination nor slate him for defeat. The effect would be to sober the Republicans of the nation and to fire them with renewed resolution and zeal. They know that behind Mr. McKinley are not only the masses of the party but its organization everywhere, and that he has no rival in sight for the nomination. Let Ohio be lost to the Republicans, and, notwithstanding the disaster, nothing short of a political miracle, such as the willingness of Admiral Dewey to become the President's competitor for the nomination, could separate Mr. McKinley's fortunes from those of his party."—*The North American* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPAL ownership was the main theme discussed in the recent meeting of the League of American Municipalities in Syracuse, and in spite of considerable opposition it seems to have carried the day. Mayor Henry V. Johnson, of Denver, the new president, is a pronounced advocate of the municipal ownership of water-works, telephones, electric-light works, gas-works, and street-railway systems. The representative of the New York *Tribune* at the convention says:

"This was significant, since a good many representatives of corporations have been in Syracuse, some of them as members of the convention, who have been making earnestly expressed arguments in favor of cities abstaining from engaging in such enterprises as the manufacture of gas or electricity, or the running of telephone exchanges or street-railway lines. So determined have been the representatives of corporations to bring forward their views on these matters, that it is natural to infer that the owners of present city franchises are apprehensive that the cities may enter into competition with the companies, and thus depreciate the value of the latters' franchises."

The Boston *Transcript* notes and comments upon this victory for municipal ownership as follows:

"The election of a new president by the League of American Municipalities, at Syracuse, was by a test vote, and therefore significant. The choice fell upon Mayor Johnson, of Denver, but

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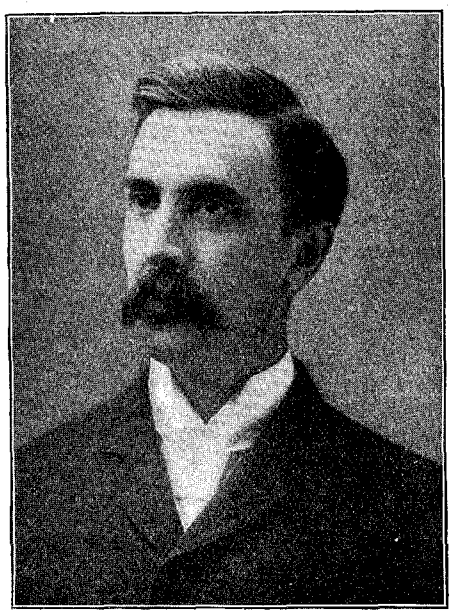
it was not a question of individuals so much as the policies represented by them, and the victory was really on the side of those who had advocated the municipal ownership of public franchises. That proposition dominated in interest all others, and it was discussed with more complete thoroughness than had ever been given to it before by those actually invested with executive authority in their various municipalities. The chief efforts of the advocates of municipal ownership were directed against the position that city governments were not competent to be entrusted with the administration of public utilities. The mayor of Des Moines used the unique argument that 'nothing could do more to bring out the latent virtue of the indifferent citizen than freighting the ship of state, already, as he fears, overloaded, with still dearer interests. Every citizen would be interested in securing the greatest efficiency in the public service, and in a very short time demands would be made by a quickened and enlightened popular sentiment for the enactment of a strict civil-service law.' The mayor of Colorado Springs took similar ground, and Prof. Edward W. Bemis of the Bureau of Economic Research, in New York city, declared that 'monopoly in private hands is essentially undemocratic.' It is safe to assume that the test of sentiment with respect to this new policy has never been so squarely applied before in such a distinctly representative municipal organization, and the result will doubtless be something of a surprise. There is nothing in the movement however to cause apprehension. Possibly its friends have more faith in its efficacy as a purifier of municipal government than results will justify, but it looks as tho the experiment would be tried on a constantly enlarging scale until it triumphed or ended in discredit and collapse. As a general thing, however, the movement finds its support among those who are honestly striving to elevate the standards of municipal government."



MAYOR HENRY V. JOHNSON, OF DENVER,
The New President of the League of American Municipalities.

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY.

THE encroachment by women upon employments formerly monopolized by men has been interrupted recently by two notable "reversions." A report which bears evidence of authenticity and has not been contradicted is being widely circulated to the effect that the national Government will no longer employ women in its departments. There will be no summary removals.

The reasons assigned for the change are reported to be: First, that women are less efficient than men and expect special consideration because of their sex; second, that they "can not adapt themselves to as great a variety of work as men"; third, that when extraordinary exertion is required, such as working overtime or exhibiting unwonted energy under pressure of departmental necessity, women are not to be relied upon as men are under similar conditions.

The Chicago *Evening Post* defends the change, and says:

"While there are women who accept positions upon the same terms as men and make it a point to ask no favors, it is unquestionably true that the majority of them are open to the criticism passed upon them by the Washington department chiefs. Every employer of labor has discovered that. If an employee is wanted who can be occasionally used outside of the particular line of work for which he or she is engaged, the employer will select a man every time. He can get more work out of him, and he requires no special consideration."

In the opinion of *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, this charge is "but part and parcel of, a supplement to, the recent letting down of the civil-service bars, of that step backward which made thousands of offices that had been held under the civil-service rules as public trusts the mere loot of the political spoilsmen." *The Ledger* continues:

"There is one cause for dispensing with the labor of women in the departments of the federal Government and substituting that of men for it which has not been given by the authors of the scheme; it is that women have no votes—that men have. That is the obvious reason and the only consistent one. Corrupt politics seems to have alone inspired the new policy, and an indignant public sentiment should prevent its consummation by the corrupt politicians, influenced to do this great wrong by corrupt politics."

The second "reversion" to which we have referred is indicated by a report from Chicago and some other large cities in the West to the effect that there is a great lack of women for domestic service, and that men are taking their places as "hired girls." The situation is described thus by the Chicago *Times-Herald*:

"American girls were prone to indulge a strong repugnance against housework for hire because they considered that it lowered them socially. A person could fold circulars or direct envelopes and still insist on claims to social eminence, but cook and housemaid immediately lost caste by their menial labors. It was a matter of principle, not of pay, with the girls, but it soon began to count tremendously as a matter of pay with employers. They not only invited women into new fields which were opened by new inventions like the typewriter, but discharged male clerks and bookkeepers and gave their positions to aspiring womanhood at half rates. Man was now on his uppers and in the streets.

"He might turn tramp, might starve, or might himself become housemaid or cook. For a time he chose to tramp or starve, but finally he has decided that the uncertainties of the one alternative and the certainties of the other are alike objectionable, and he has resolved to don cap and apron as a last resort. Whether he will ultimately clothe himself in petticoat and dress remains to be seen.

"Probably his repugnance for his new occupation is equal to that of his merciless rival in the business from which he has been driven, but necessity knows no law, and he should make the best of a bad lot. When he is being 'ordered about' by a woman he must remember that bread and butter is a salve for every indignity, and recall the yearning days of an empty stomach. He should take some pride, too, in the fact that his superiority is still acknowledged in the item of pay, since it is said that he enjoys a premium of 20 per cent. in kitchen and dining-room. That, indeed, is a comforting reflection for the sex in general. It may be down at the heel, but greater natural endowments will tell."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE man who is worth a million may be a man for a' that; and, if the stories are true, he may be a United States Senator for less than half that.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

MR. JOHN BULL may find solace in the fact that he is not the only one who is suffering from cramps in his benevolent assimilation department.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

THE MISSIONARY: "My erring brother, have you been Christianized?" The Native: "Not completely. They have gobbled all my land, but I still have my few clothes."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

ELECTION INSPECTOR (severely): "Sir, have you ever read the Constitution of the United States?" Naturalized Citizen: "No. Have you?" Election Inspector: "N—o."—*New York Weekly.*

NOW that the War Department is supplied with a lawyer at its head, it would be a bright idea to fire Griggs and put a fighter in charge of the law department in these days of trusts.—*The Record, Chicago.*

FIRST CORPORATION DIRECTOR.—"Our legal department is getting to be very expensive." Second Corporation Director: "It is indeed! Very! Sometimes I am almost tempted to think it might be cheaper to obey the law!"—*Puck, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW ITALIAN GENIUS.

LITERARY Paris is just now paying attention to another "ultramontane" genius. In spite of the long-standing Franco-Italian feud, these two Latin countries have been discovering in late years that they have much in common, and Duse and D'Annunzio have in turn been welcomed in the French capital with warm appreciation. Now Mlle. Serao is having a literary triumph. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, Mr. Rowland Strong, thus writes of her:

"I doubt whether in any country in the world a more remarkable authoress is living than Mlle. Serao. She may be ranked with George Sand and George Eliot; for she possesses precisely those masculine qualities as an artist which distinguished her two great predecessors of the same sex. Just before meeting Mlle. Serao I had finished reading in Mme. Charles Laurent's translation, 'Adieu, Amour' (Good-By, Love), and I was principally struck by the vigor of the writer's manner. The plot is drawn in with bold and masterly draftsmanship. The characters live and breathe. The tragedy moves forward with the stateliness and inevitableness of true tragedy. One really finds these qualities but seldom in woman's work, be it said with all due respect to a sex so infinitely superior in many things outside of the artistic sphere.

"Mlle. Serao lacks something of the ironic humor of George Eliot, but I fancy her grasp of life and its verities is truer, and she reminds one more particularly of George Sand, to whom she is not, I think, intellectually inferior."

Mr. Strong gives the following personal details of the Italian novelist:

"In person Mlle. Serao is short and plump; the mother of a family, as she informed me with pride, and vivacious as only Neapolitans can be. Her head is the head of Balzac—with a big, towering forehead, prominent beetling brows, and black Latin oxeyes. She has no neck to speak of, but wonderful black hair, which must have been her chief beauty when she was younger. Her conversation is fluent and agreeable, her French almost perfect.

"Quite early in life she plunged into journalism, and her talk has that practical, somewhat cynical nuance which reveals the experienced journalist."

She is now the wife of Scarfoglio, "the most eminent journalist in Italy."

Mlle. Serao's masterpiece is the story called "Il Paese di Cocagna" ("The Country of Cocaigne"), which Mme. Paul Bourget has translated into French. Says Mr. Strong:

"It describes the dreadful lottery mania which prevails in Naples, and its tragic consequences. It supplies the most intense description of modern Neapolitan peasant life which Italian literature can show. And yet it was not a success, a fact which supplied one of the chief topics of the conversation which I had with its gifted authoress.

"'"Il Paese di Coccagna,"' said Mlle. Mathilde Serao to me, 'was not a pecuniary triumph, as most of my other books have been, but it was a good novel. I can say that without being accused of self-conceit. I know what it cost to write it, and I can tell a good book from a bad one. It failed—relatively, at any rate—and forgive me if I seem paradoxical, because it had a motive, a moral. People, my dear sir, do not want morality in art; they want passion and beauty—not exclusively one or the other, but both. They want something which reflects their own life to them, their own ambitions and dreams, in an agreeable way, and they want the artistic beauty of form."

Mlle. Serao expresses herself frankly with regard to modern French literature, which she thinks chiefly marked by sterility. She has, however, hopes of a revival of the ancient literary primacy held by Italy during the Middle Ages and at the time of the Renaissance. She says:

"France has lost her three greatest writers of modern days—Taine, Renan, and Littré—and I do not observe that their mantles have fallen on any one in particular; their thrones are still unoccupied. The French seem to me to be forgetting that they are Latins, and that their literary mission is the cultivation of style. Zola has high qualities, humanely speaking. His 'Assommoir' is his *chef-d'œuvre*, but its motive failed; it no more put a stop to drunkenness than my 'Country of Cocaigne' abolished lotteries, and its style is not sufficiently good to give it artistic immortality.

"What I fail to see in modern French literature is the great humane and intellectual impulse wedded to immortal style, as was the case with Renan, Taine, and Littré."

DEWEY AND THE POETS.

IT were a pity if, after the sculptors and the mural painters and the musicians had levied upon their art for the welcoming of Admiral Dewey, the poets were to remain quiet. Some of them at least have already broken silence, and most notable among the poetical contributions to the occasion is the following from the Baltimore *Sun*, written by Dr. John Williamson Palmer:

Ship Ahoy!

A GREETING TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The Isles are angry, and the tribes, defiant,
Sulk in their jungled dens;
The swart Tagalo, sinister and pliant,
Slinks through the seething fens.

The fiery Malay, the fell Moro crouching,
With sinuous kris agrip,
Mocks—tho his doom, his helpless gods avouching,
Comes thundering from a Ship.

From Ind to Cathay all the groping races,
Bewildered, stand at gaze,
Awed by a mirage, where the gazer traces
Freedom, on God's high ways.

Lo! a young nation, eager, frank, and lusty,
Bold in her cause and claim,
Bursts the frail bars of codes outworn and rusty,
And enters in His name.

Behold her Herald! in no blazon flaunting,
Prankt in no clarion'd pride,
No pomp of baubles, no vain titles vaunting—
King, where his cruisers ride!

Starboard and port his ordinance to utter,
An argument of wrecks!
Careless alike tho tribes or empires mutter,—
Dominion walks his decks.

Bravely aloft his starry charter floating,
Saluting tropic skies,
He steered, commissioned for great deeds denoting
Good will and high emprise.

Proudly we hail him, in his large endeavor.
Where'er our guns are heard,
There, too, our plaudits and our pæans ever
Rise to his work and word.

The following sonnet by Walter Allen Rice appears in the New York *Times*:

Thrice Hail, the Hero!

As when the ancient Greeks did celebrate
Olympic games and with each other vie
In tests of strength, or in the races fly,
The victor, laurel-crowned, returned in state;
So sailed away to meet the guns of Spain
A tiny squadron 'neath the Stripes and Stars;
And on the bridge the hero of the main.
How rudely Spain was wakened from her sleep
Has oft been told since that bright morn in May;
That daring deed, the wonder of the deep,
To Peace will lead the nations of our day.
And lasting fame his name will ever keep—
Thrice hail the hero of Manila Bay!

Moved by the dearth of poetry for the occasion, the Brooklyn *Eagle* raised its voice last week in reproach:

"Where are the few poets whose names are rated high in American literature? Why are Stedman and Stoddard and Markham and Gilder and Richard Hovey silent? Is it possible that these writers are poets rather than men, and that they are all 'anti-imperialists'? That the voice of their nation does not stir any answering thrill in their veins? Hovey, probably the least known and also the strongest poet in the list, wrote last year

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about the Spanish war in a way that showed him to be a good American. He appreciated the outpouring of power in a noble cause more fully than did any of the poets of the best rank which we have, but even he has found no welcome for the victor of the war that he celebrated in its beginning. The fact is our poets of the present day have divorced literature from life, and the separation is disastrous to literature. Life can get along without poetry, but poetry without life is a fearsome thing. Nature our poets will sing, but human nature must be refined down to its purely intellectual and spiritual aspects before it moves them. Not thus have sung the great poets of any time or people. Not so have sung the men who made American poetry strong."

THE COMING CHANGE IN SEX IDEALS.

MUCH comment has been occasioned by an article in the current number of *The Sewanee Review* (New York) on the Sapphic verses of a young American poetess, Miss Ann Reeve Aldrich, published shortly before her premature death. The New York *Sun* has said some biting things about the writer, and has rather broadly hinted that the church is in danger and that the canons of ecclesiastical propriety have been violated by the appearance, in a "High-Church review," of an article in defense of what it terms the erotic verses of a young poetess of passion. The publishers of *The Review* have said, however, that the purpose and spirit of the paper have been much misconceived, and that the daily press has read the article in a light that never was on land or sea, or in any one's mind but the newspaper critics'.

The writer, Mr. G. B. Rose, calls attention in the beginning to the fact that the later nineteenth-century poetry, as represented in Tennyson, Arnold, and most of the American verse-writers, has become less vital in its treatment of life. In the days of Byron and Shelley, poetry and life were one, and poetry was "the most popular, because the most vital, form of literature." Especially in dealing with the central fact of life—love and the sex relations—current verse ignores everything except "the delicately fanciful and religiously sentimental." Altho in prose the rights and relations of the sexes have finally attained to a position where they can demand some attention from thinking minds, the reviewer still turns in scorn, says Mr. Rose, from every poem that shows a sign of the "erotic taint," especially if it be from a woman. Yet, he says:

"Of all the passions, love is the one to which woman is most susceptible, and the one about which, at least in modern times, she displays the greatest reticence. This is due in some measure to the modesty of the sex, still more to the restraint of public opinion. It has been the rule from time immemorial that woman should not court, but be courted; that her love should not be uttered, but confessed. Her heart must be a hidden garden into which one alone can gaze. Pale lilies of fancy, passionate blood-red roses of desire, may blossom there, but they must bud and bloom and wither all unseen, or seen by but a single eye. The woman who tears down the barrier that the ages have built around her, and exposes the garden of her soul to the public gaze, is despised of men and execrated by her sex. A few of the Bohemian race, like George Sand, may do so, but the vast majority shrink from the exposure of their hearts as they would from an exposure of their persons. Many of them write, but instead of uttering their own thoughts and sentiments, they write as the world expects they should feel and think. There is no more seething volcano than a woman's breast, but its fires must smolder concealed beneath the snow. Consequently female authors are generally tame and insipid to the last degree. Forbidden by public opinion to utter plainly and intensely what they feel, and restrained by innate modesty from revealing the secrets of their hearts, they generally devote their writings to photographic reproductions of the commonplace, to ethical disquisitions that are a weariness to the flesh, to works of sentimental unreality, or something of the kind."

One reason of this insipidity observed in most feminine writing is, says Mr. Rose, that "her heart and senses have been so cramped by the training that she and her ancestors have received that she has little to express." Some of the most important and vitalizing elements of her nature have been atrophied and rendered as non-existent and useless as the foot of the high-caste Chinese woman which has been tightly bandaged since earliest childhood. As Mr. Rose poetically expresses it, "in the pale Gothic gardens the blood-red roses of Lesbos have turned to a pallid pink, and their intoxicating odor has become a delicate perfume." Yet Mr. Rose thinks that it is apparent to all observers that a change is coming in the ideals of women. In the wholesomer out-of-door life of the modern day the medieval conception of womanhood is passing away, and the naturalness, purity, and sane beauty of the Greek statue is returning. This amelioration and emancipation from the one-sided and moribund spiritual ideals of medievalism is shown in the great change in woman's reading in recent years. It is shown still more by the two recent volumes of Miss Aldrich. Says the writer:

"They are volumes of extraordinary promise, uttering the cries and moanings of passion with an intensity and directness worthy of Sappho, tho of course without that marvelous imprint of supremest genius that makes the slightest fragment of the Lesbian a scintillating gem. Still, they are fine poems, the true sobbings and exultations of a woman's love, such an outpouring of a woman's heart as we rarely find in our modern literature. There are none of the fine phrases, the recondite interweavings, which make the 'Sonnets from the Portuguese' so charming and so unreal to the average reader. There is no veil, no concealment, no artifice. Except that the words are in rhythm and in rime, they are such as any passionate woman might utter in the rapture and despair of love.

"In the blithe days when she sported with her fifty maidens, Sappho would not have understood all that Miss Aldrich meant; but when the mad love for Phaon came and she stood upon the Leucadian Rock, ready to quench in the purple waters of the Ægean the flames that consumed her soul, she would have recognized in Miss Aldrich a frailer, paler, sadder sister, and would have clasped her to her bosom. Yet even then she could not wholly have understood her; she could not have comprehended that shame of love that the Middle Ages had bequeathed to the youthful American. Sappho could never have understood why she should be more ashamed of her love than of hunger or thirst—why she should ever refrain from the utterance of any emotion. Her love, even its Lesbian forms, was as natural as that of a bird, and as devoid of shame. When Miss Aldrich sang the song with which she begins her singing Sappho would have wondered vainly what she meant. It marks the gulf between the woman of to-day and the woman of Lesbos."

Mr. Rose then gives the following verses in illustration of this contrast between the joyous spirit of appropriation shown by Sappho and the pained and timid self-consciousness of the daughter of the Puritans:

"In that first Eden Love gave birth to Shame,
And died of horror at its loathsome child.
Let us slay Shame and bury it to-day—
Yea, hide it in this second Eden's wild,
This dim, strange place where, for aught we two know,
No man hath stepped since God first made it so.

Now dream we are alone in all the earth.
Say, wouldst thou weep if all save we were dead?
I would not weep, but closer to my breast
Would press the golden glories of thy head,
Rejoicing that none other of my race
Should feed his eyes upon thy wondrous face.

Look at this tangled snare of undergrowth,
These low-branched trees that darken all below;
Drink in the hot scent of this noontide air,
And hear, far off, some distant river flow,
Lamenting ever till it find the sea.
New life, new world, what's Shame to thee and me?

Let us slay Shame; we shall forget his grave
Locked in the rapture of our lone embrace.
Yet, what if there should rise, as once of old,
New wonder of this new yet ancient place:
An angel with a whirling sword of flame,
To drive us forth forever in God's name?"

"The whole spirit of the piece," says Mr. Rose, "would have

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been incomprehensible" to Sappho and all her maidens, and they would have wondered what their "sad little sister was singing about" in such mournful strains.

AN APOLOGY FOR GEORGE SAND.

A REMARKABLE apology for George Sand has appeared in Paris, in two volumes, by a Russian lady who conceals herself under the pseudonym of Wladimir Karenine. These volumes treat that period of the celebrated novelist's life lying between her birth (1804) and her relations with Alfred de Musset in 1838; and throughout an effort is made to cover with the mantle of charity the career of this wayward woman of genius.

In the early part of the century, when George Sand was at the zenith of her powers, her name appeared to Anglo-Saxons to represent all that was fiendish, brutal, and lustful in the feminine mind and heart. She stood for the destruction of all virtuous beliefs, a sort of "devil's advocate" against the sanctity of the marriage bond. Our grandmothers thought of her with a shudder. But the modern self-assertion of woman has had the effect of putting George Sand in a milder light before the world, and the author of this new work thinks the time has come when she can be understood and appreciated. Her wearing of pantaloons can no longer be an offense, since modern man has condoned the abbreviated costumes in many other women.

George Sand had a half-brother, Hippolyte, by her father, and a half-sister, Rosalie, by her mother, and these two facts explain many disagreeable things in her life and the attitude which she assumed toward the marriage question. She herself was born one month after the marriage of her father and mother. Maurice Dupin, who at the age of sixteen enlisted in the republican army under Massena, met a pretty little adventuress, Sophie Antoinette Victoria Delaborde, in the Italian campaign. Sophie was not long in showing her preference for the young soldier, and soon accompanied him to France. Mme. Dupin, the mother, irreproachable herself, had set up no standard of morals for her son, and did not mind the *liaison*; but she was shocked when the marriage occurred and would have no more to do with young Maurice.

But this aristocratic woman was not without a soft place in her heart, and Maurice knew it. One day in her walk she passed the apartment in which Maurice and his family then lived. The janitress came strolling along, as if by accident, bearing in her arms a fine girl child—Marie Aurore. Mme. Dupin stopped her, took the infant (George Sand) in her arms, and covered it with caresses. Maurice, secretly watching, at a sign from the janitress stepped forward, threw himself on his knees before his mother, and received her pardon. Soon the family was taken into her house.

During all George Sand's early life these two women constantly fought for her affections. The contrast between mother and grandmother was very great. The latter was elegant and dignified in manner, a great lover of literature and art, and a philosopher free from all superstition. She was in all respects the best type of the eighteenth-century lady. The biographer relates, as told to her by an eye-witness, that George Sand, despite her well-known democracy, often exhibited signs of her aristocratic training. In the presence of a stranger or a bore, she showed her reserve or impatience after the manner of a real grand dame, and she inspired respect and awe in the most self-sufficient. To her grandmother and the great ladies who surrounded her, George Sand was wholly indebted for the cultivation of the instinct that gave her an insight into the moods and manners of the higher classes, whom she has painted with such fidelity in many of her novels. On the other hand, it was through her mother that she gained such an intimate knowledge of the bourgeoisie and the peasant class. It was therefore from these two opposite points of view that she saw life, and she was unable to reconcile the two views.

Her religious education was formed by the same diverse influences. Her mother, with all her immorality, was a superstitious believer. Her grandmother, with all her austerity, was a Voltairean atheist, yet, for the sake of form, insisted that the young girl should attend church. With the Restoration, religion had again become popular and the atheist was now the vulgar parvenu. In 1817 little Marie Aurore was initiated into the Catholic church and was placed in a convent. With her grandmother, she had seen life through the eyes of an aristocrat; with her mother, she had seen it as a peasant; now she was to taste life from the cloister and imagine it with the aid of the poetical images of Catholicism.

About this time she met Stephane de Grandsaige, a medical student, of a serious, ponderous mind. Aurore under his instruction developed a passion for the study of physiology and anatomy. He would dissect heads and arms and legs in company with her. The gossips of La Chatre Convent busied themselves with stories of the conduct of this strange girl. They declared that she robbed graveyards, shot ghosts, and did all sorts of gruesome work, and, to crown it all, that she was in love with Stephane. The well-meaning honest dullard of a curé heard these stories and allowed himself to question the young woman at confessional in a tactless manner. Aurore sprang up, resented his coarse insinuations, and left the convent never to return.

But she was still devout enough to feel some anxiety for the future welfare of her grandmother, who in 1821 was stretched on her death-bed. Aurore sent for the archbishop of Arles, an illegitimate stepson of Mme. Dupin by her second husband, a worldly-minded, good-natured *bon-vivant*. The archbishop insisted that his mother must receive the sacraments. She smiled scornfully, but consented for the sake of appearance. When Mme. Dupin died she left to her granddaughter half a million francs and requested that her relatives, Rene de Villeneuve and his wife, become the guardians of the girl. But Aurore's mother objected to the will and created a vulgar scene.

Now for the first time the daughter began to understand the abyss separating her from her mother and what she had lost in the death of her gracious tho austere grandmother. Yet she obeyed her mother and went to live with her. The gulf between the two became, however, wider and wider during the years they spent in Paris and Nohant. The mother treated the daughter with all the coarseness and vulgarity of her coarse and vulgar nature. She heard the stories of her life at the convent and made the innocent daughter a target of the most immoral insinuations. She rallied her on her "originality" and fine education, and cast her books into the fire before her eyes. One moment she would vent her frenzy of rage in beating her, the next she would express her sudden revulsion of feeling in smothering affection. But there was now no mood in which the girl liked her mother.

Casimir Dudevant was Aurore's chosen suitor. There was no genuine love between them—nothing but a mild affection and respect. He was a commonplace man who did not understand the woman's genius. The mother had to be consulted concerning the match. One day she gave her consent and the next day she withdrew it, and attempted to reproach the suitor with once having been a waiter in a café. But the couple were married and lived happily enough together for a few years, Aurore having centered her affection upon her two children. Finally, Casimir took to drink, became brutal, and struck his wife. George Sand tells us that this blow knocked out of her every feeling of respect she had for him. She now felt only contempt, and to widen the breach she fell in love with another man.

Her new lover was Aurelian de Sege, a serious, reticent, and somewhat pedantic country magistrate, full of high ideals and with a passion for literature. This passion it was that drew these two souls together, who were unlike in all other respects. He was too high-minded and prudent to contract a dangerous liaison, and she still felt the training of her grandmother. So they separated with tears over the thought that they could never realize their love.

This incident awakened Aurore to the higher meaning of life, and she now felt that reconciliation with her husband was impossible. She told him all, and surrendered to him all her property with the exception of 1,500 francs a year for herself. Then, taking her daughter Solange with her, she went to Paris to begin life anew. The world was now nothing to her nor the world's law. She had learned to despise all convention and tradition. Hereafter she would follow the bent of her own inclinations and find the happiness of which she had dreamed.

After many trials and rebuffs in Paris, she fell in with a young journalist who afterward became famous as Jules Sandeau. The result was a literary and domestic copartnership. Here George Sand later determined to drink life to the full and to give it expression in her novels. It was the age of romanticism—romanticism for man, but not for woman. She made up her mind to include women. But to do so, she must set the example, and that meant unsexing herself. She wore man's clothes, she

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smoked a pipe, she learned the language of the ateliers, she led a Bohemian life and swore like a trooper as occasion demanded. To all intents and appearances she was a man. She would earn her own livelihood like a man. She claimed all the rights and enjoyments of a man.

She and Sandeau wrote "Rose et Blanche," and she afterward wrote "Indiana," to which she appended the famous pseudonym George Sand. Soon she broke off with Sandeau, and her amours with other men followed thick and fast. Her preference was for men of intellect and brilliant qualities; but in most of her adventures she was as inconstant and unfaithful as any male Don Juan.

For Alfred de Musset she felt the strongest passion of her life. Musset was twenty-three and she twenty-nine when they first met, but the attraction was mutual and immediate. Musset's mother consented to the liaison, but made her son promise not to leave Paris without her permission. But Paris was too narrow for George Sand and Alfred de Musset. They decided to go to Italy. George Sand, with tears in her eyes, begged Mme. Musset to give her consent, and she did, foreseeing the misfortune for her son, who returned broken in mind and body. This attachment served also to completely disillusionize George Sand, who lost all faith in great men, and, in fact, in all men.

DIME NOVELS AND CRIME.

TWO young men named Heneck and Hundhausen recently followed a former friend and schoolmate from a little Missouri town to Chicago, and butchered him in a brutal manner. After their capture they confessed that, in a spirit of bravado taught them by dime-novel heroes, they had taken up a vendetta against their victim, and had slain him for some supposed crime committed by his father against the brother of one of the murderers thirteen years before. Their satchels were filled with specimens of this class of literature, and they had also with them a large store of pistols, knives, and belts. An editorial written in the Tacoma *Ledger* (September 10) draws the lesson that it is one of the chief duties of parents and of schools to impart early a love of real literature such as will give saner notions of life, and, while satisfying the child's love for excitement and adventure, will hold up truer ethical models. He says:

"It is found that a large majority of the criminal class who read are deeply interested in the dime-novel class of literature. They have not sufficient moral sense to discriminate between a hero and a bravo, and emulation of these false gods oftentimes is the cause of the reader's downfall. It may be that most of these, if they were influenced in the right instead of the wrong direction, would become honest working-men, instead of vagabonds and finally criminals.

"It is impossible to prohibit this sort of literature by law, altho no doubt it does as much harm as much that is prohibited, and the only way to counteract, or rather prevent, its evil influence, is to turn the attention of youthful readers to something better. They naturally like stories of adventure, with thrilling escapes and excitement and go. There are plenty of good books that will furnish this kind of reading, without bad effects. No youth was ever harmed by reading 'Ivanhoe' or the 'White Company,' which are calculated to prove interesting and exciting to any well-balanced youth. The child may take to dime novels for want of better reading. After the age of twelve years, with the opportunities for obtaining interesting books, if he persists in a preference for Old Sleuth stories and the adventures of Jessie James or Billy the Kid, it is high time that his preferences be interfered with and an attempt made to turn them in another direction, by banishing the bad matter and supplying its place with wholesome mental pabulum."

An English View of "David Harum."—Comparatively little popular interest has been as yet shown in England for either "David Harum" or "Richard Carvel"; but the English critics are not blind to their merits. The London *Academy* gives the leading place in its issue of September 16 to a review of the former book (with portrait of the author), and says of it:

"If 'David Harum' contains any surprise, it is, not that the public should be so easily pleased, but that an amateur of letters should have been able to produce such good work, and that such good work should be so widely appreciated. Noyes Westcott may have been an everyday person, which is to say, a non-spiritual person, seeing what he saw with everyday eyes; he may have been heedless of the subtler manifestations of beauty; he may not have discovered with De Maupassant that words have souls, or with Flaubert that sentiment is the devil. 'David Harum' remains—'David Harum' will probably remain for some years—a convincing and delightful creation, and, in the sense that it sticks in the memory, a memorable one."

After a lengthy description of the story, the reviewer adds:

"Novels which excite America seldom or never meet with anything but indifference here. The reason usually is, either that they are imitations (a little weak, but wholly unashamed) of styles distinctively English (this applies especially to historical novels), or that they are quite beneath our standard, American taste being as yet behind our own. But neither of these charges can be enforced against 'David Harum.' It owes nothing to English models; and it is at once capable and modest, certainly superior to several conspicuous English successes of recent months. Why, then, should it not have succeeded here as in America? The answer is not forthcoming. . . . Of one thing I am convinced, that David Harum himself would have enchanted these isles if he had been properly introduced to them. Had Noyes Westcott been fortunately 'discovered' in the right quarters, had his book been nicely heralded, had it been backed by a sufficient moral force, had fifty little things happened—then the fame of 'David Harum' might have filled the country."

EVE: A YIDDISH FANTASY.

ALTHO Yiddish, the Judeo-German language of the Ghetto, is said by Prof. Leo Wiener to be gradually dying out among the Jews of to-day, it still possesses a school of writers who, says so high an authority as the London *Spectator*, "yield neither in style nor invention to the best men of letters in France and England." Leon Perez—"the Yiddish Heine"—and Abramowitsch are among the greatest of these writers. Another Yiddish writer of ability is Wirth. A very curious specimen of his work is given in *The American Hebrew* (September 8). It is entitled "Eve," and narrates with some modern and piquant touches the Semitic legend of our first parents in the Garden of Bliss. It reads thus:

"'Sh! sh! Don't wake him,' said God to the surrounding angels. And the angels moved on tiptoe, with wings folded, and fingers on lips. 'Gabriel,' asked Uriel, 'why operate on the sleeping Adam? Would it not be better to do the thing while he's awake?'

"'You jest,' answered Gabriel. 'Were he awake he would not consent.' Still a-tiptoe, they drew near to Adam. The first man lay on his back, sleeping soundly.

"'My sons,' said God, softly, 'help me to place him on his side.' And Adam was put on his left flank.

"'Gabriel, hold him by the feet that he may not move; and you, Raphael, give me your knife.'

"Raphael took his knife, whetted it on a stone, and handed it to the Master of Worlds, who cut into the flesh of Adam.

"Adam awoke, stretched himself, and yawned lengthily. All the creatures in Paradise, whom he himself had named, were familiar to him, but now he saw a new creature, such as he had not previously set eyes upon. The new being resembled himself in many ways, yet there were remarkable differences. She stood silent before Adam, and smiled in a strangely attractive way.

"'Who art thou?' asked Adam.

"'I am thy wife,' answered Eve, in a voice of bewitching tone. At the words, a soft thrill passed through the limbs of the first man. Eve's voice seemed to him sweeter and purer than that of the nightingale to which he had so much loved to listen.

"'Come, come with me,' said the woman to him. And she led him toward a tree in the midst of the garden. Adam paled, for

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he recognized the Tree of Knowledge. Eve looked at him with a sweet smile and her pink fingers pointed to the Tree.

"At that moment, the Serpent, lying at the feet of the woman, murmured the words: '*Taste it*'; and all the birds in Paradise seemed to chant and warble more sweetly and gaily than ever before.

"But Adam did not move, for he remembered the threat of God: 'If thou eatest of this tree, thou diest!'

"Still, Eve kept her bright gaze fixed on Adam, who felt a soft heat envelop his limbs and an unknown longing pierce his heart. Eve plucked an apple and offered it to Adam. Once more the Serpent murmured: '*Taste it!*' and all the birds in Paradise made the air resound with their most exquisite songs. Every bird, every tree, every blade of grass seemed to murmur in Adam's ear: '*Taste it!*'

"Eve stood, apple in hand, smiling deliciously and bewitchingly. Adam's will grew feebler, and he felt himself yielding to hesitating softnesses. 'It is forbidden,' he muttered, plaintively. 'Nonsense!' answered Eve, 'Everything good is permitted.' And ere he could prevent her, Eve had taken a bite of the apple. 'God,' she said, with a pretty shake of her head, 'how good it is! Taste it.'

"'It is forbidden,' repeated Adam.

"'What nonsense! I've eaten and nothing has happened. Why don't you do as I do?'

"'If thou eatest of the Tree of Knowledge, thou diest,' was God's command.'

"At the words, Eve ceased smiling; she became red as fire and her eyes sparkled with anger. 'And thou tellest me this now, after I've eaten!' she cried. 'Ah, I understand now why thou wouldst not taste! I guess thy secret hope. Thou wouldst have me die so that thou mayst wed another wife!'

"In the fury of her jealousy, she made as if to attack him with her little fingers armed with sharp nails—but even in her worst anger she was beautiful—her locks floating in the wind, her fine eyes widely open, her cheeks red with rage, her tiny lips bleeding! So beautiful was she that Adam could resist no longer, and he also bit into the apple."

THE YOUNGER RUSSIAN STORY-TELLERS.

ALTHO Russian critics lament the literary sterility of the Russia of to-day, the great empire of the East is the home of a strong and virile body of young writers, comprising several of exceptional power, worthy to rank high among modern men of letters. In *The Forum* (September), M. A. Cahan gives an account of some of the members of this rising school. The novel is, he says, really in eclipse just now. Aside from Tolstoy, who with the exception of his forthcoming novel has done nothing in fiction of late years, Turgeneff and Dostoyevsky have left no successor. It is in the short story that the younger men are pre-eminent. M. Cahan names among the chief of these Korolenko and Chekhoff. Both these, like all Russian writers, are realists. The story of plot and adventure, says M. Cahan, is looked upon in Russia as fit food for infants. "Lifelikeness clothed in the simplest forms of expression, and artistic sincerity reflecting the self-criticisms and the melancholy moods of the Russian people—which the critics have taught the public to exact from its story-writers since Pushkin—are still the *sine qua non* of literature."

Moreover, art for art's sake does not exist in Russia. The censor rules out all formal political or social treatises, but permits great license in works of fiction. Therefore the story with a purpose is the only avenue of expression for the nation's thinkers. Yet even here the moral must be implicit in the picture. "The novelist," says M. Cahan, "must try to make his pictures talk, to let life expose its own wounds. . . . The censor, as a rule, does not prevent a subject of the Czar from painting a spade, but he will not let him call it by its name." The writer continues:

"To make a story such a vehicle of expression two things are necessary. It must be a faithful transcript of life, and it must be a work of art; that is, not a dead 'protocol' of events, nor yet a series of retouched photographs, but a picture vivified by the breath of genius and carrying the illusion of pulsating reality. A 'purpose novel,' where the sails of the narrative are trimmed to suit the wind which blows in the direction of the author's preconceived moral, is in Russia in far worse odor than it is here. Indeed, this sort of fiction usually defeats its own 'purpose'; for it is prevented, by its artificiality and made-to-order effect, from directing attention to the phase of life in question, so that, instead of exclaiming, 'How true!' the reader exclaims, 'Oh, it's only a story!'"

Of Russia's leading writer of the new school M. Cahan says:

"Korolenko's natural bent seems to be in the direction of the mysterious and the weird. He is indisputably the greatest master of Russian composition since Turgeneff and Goncharoff. His style is rich in color and exquisitely finished; but instead of the soft, enravishing splendor of Turgeneff's diction, it has a lethargic, uncanny glow which pleases but does not move. Were he an Englishman his art would, perhaps, have developed some of the qualities of Stevenson and Du Maurier. As it is, he often seeks for the quaint and the bizarre in real life; now penetrating the depths of a 'Rustling Forest' for a story of old serfdom days; now descending into the subterranean refuge of beggars to study the feelings of a boy 'In Bad Company'; now ascending to the bell-tower of a village church where a superannuated, life-long 'Bell-ringer' gasps his last amid the reverberations of his own chimes.

"Korolenko is best known to English readers as the author of 'The Blind Musician,' which it is customary to call his masterpiece. This is scarcely fair to the gifted writer; for, with all its high merits, this story is not altogether free from a certain premeditated effect which is absent from his other works, notably, 'In Bad Company.' This tale treats of life among the drink-crazed outcasts of a southern town, and of the touching friendship between the young son of the local judge and the sickly little daughter of one of the social waifs. Abandoned to his gnawing grief over the loss of his wife, the judge neglects his motherless boy; letting him roam around the streets, make excursions to the vaults of the abandoned castle, and visit the church where the tramps of the town find shelter. The lonely little nobleman thirsts for the caressing hand of a parent; and in his yearnings he finds consolation in his secret devotion to the beggar girl. The story is thoroughly convincing, and offers a striking example of a disagreeable subject made beautiful through artistic truth inspired by human sympathy. The several outcasts in the story are among the strongest creations in modern literature."

Verisimilitude is possessed in a striking degree also by the other great story-teller Chekhoff. Unlike Korolenko, he has no political opinions; he is neither Socialist nor autocrat, conservative nor radical, but a man without convictions.

NOTES.

SIEGFRIED WAGNER is reported to be at work on a new opera, "The Lady Judge."

AMONG the musicians to be in America this autumn, says *The Music Trade Journal*, are Paderewski, Mark Hambourg, Siloti, De Pachmann, Georg Liebling, Rosenthal, Jonas, Carredo, Josef Hofmann, and Dohnanyi.

SOUSA disagrees with Paderewski on the subject of whistling. The latter says that a man should have a right to shoot on the spot any one who whistles. On the other hand Sousa, in a recent issue of *The Pacific Monthly*, expresses a very different view. In no other nation is the love of music so universal as in America, he asserts, and in proof of this statement he says: "The newsboy whistles as he goes upon his errands, bubbling over with strains from the popular airs of the day. The infectious melodies are taken up, passed on and on until even sedate and dignified business and professional men permit themselves to become young again, and whistle the pent-up melodies."

THE readers of London *Truth* were lately asked to name what they thought the twenty best books in the world. The following is the result of the vote, following the order of popularity: The Bible; Shakespeare; Homer; "Paradise Lost"; "Vanity Fair"; Dante; "The Pilgrim's Progress"; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall"; "Ivanhoe"; "Robinson Crusoe"; Carlyle's "French Revolution"; "The Imitation of Christ"; Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; "Pickwick"; Tennyson; "The Arabian Nights." Virgil; Molière; "David Copperfield"; "The Vicar of Wakefield." It is noticeable that there are on this list two ancient classics, one French, and one Italian, but not one German book nor, it may be added, one representative of American literature.

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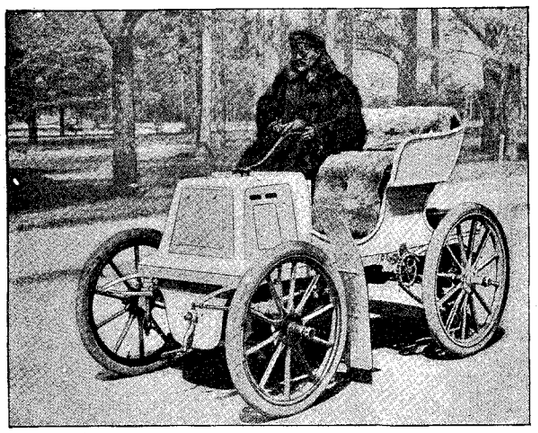
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AUTOMOBILES UP TO DATE.

THERE are at present three practicable systems of automobiles or horseless carriages—the electric, the gasoline or naphtha, and the steam. These are compared and described in their latest developments by Hiram Percy Maxim in *Cassier's Magazine* (September). The author bids us distrust the oft-



A REPRESENTATIVE FRENCH LONG-DISTANCE GASOLINE RACING AUTOMOBILE. BUILT BY MM. PERIN, PANHARD & CO.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine.*

repeated claim that any one of these systems is better than the others. Which is the best depends, he says, on the kind of use it is to receive. He continues:

"In New York city to-day there are about a hundred motor hansom and coupé cabs in public service; about twenty motor wagons are engaged in the delivery of light merchandise; and there are between thirty and fifty private motor carriages, usually carrying two passengers. In London there are to-day about forty motor coupé cabs in public service, and fully three times as many private motor carriages as in New York, and about as many motor delivery wagons. In Paris there are twelve public motor coupé cabs in regular service, a large number of motor delivery wagons, and three or four thousands of all types of private motor vehicles. Other cities also have motor vehicles in use within their areas, but the three cities mentioned are all that it is necessary to study to indicate the present condition of affairs. In London, Paris, and New York every one of the public motor hansom or motor coupé cabs is propelled by the electric system, using electric storage batteries. In New York about 95 per cent. of the private motor carriages are similarly propelled, and every one of the delivery wagons as well. The remaining 5 per cent. of practical private motor vehicles which are seen upon the streets and in regular use are propelled by gasoline engines. In Boston, where local causes have affected development, steam takes about an even place with gasoline. In London not more than 20 per cent. of the private motor vehicles used regularly are propelled by storage batteries. The remaining ones use gasoline engines, or 'petrol motors,' as they have been called. The motor delivery service, both heavy and light, is almost entirely accomplished by steam. In Paris about 95 per cent. of the private motor vehicles are propelled by gasoline engines or '*moteurs à pétrole.*' The same is probably the case with the motor light delivery wagons. The other 5 per cent. of all vehicles in use may be safely said to be equally divided between electricity and steam, the latter being almost exclusively used for heavy traction. . . . There is every reason for us to recognize that for short distances, for relatively light loads, and courses within a limited area, the electric system has succeeded in forcing out all other systems; for heavy weights and long distances steam has succeeded in displacing all competitors; while for high speeds, for indefinite distances, and light weights, the gasoline engine has proven best suited."

Mr. Maxim first takes up the electric system, whose advantages he sets forth as follows:

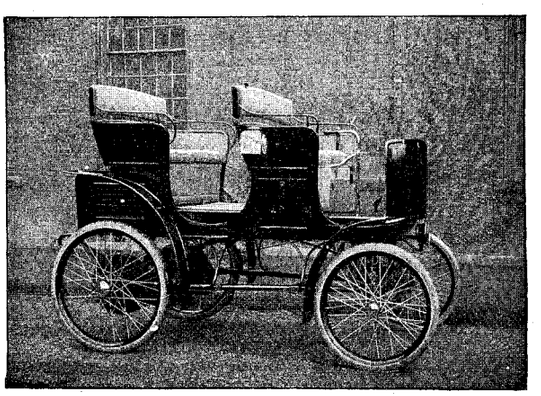
"In public city service, it is obviously necessary that a cab, in order to be successful, must be absolutely controllable in heavy traffic even in comparatively unskilled hands, free from unpleasant odors and the general mechanical disadvantages usually inseparable from an engine, and this, added to the limited requirements of cab service as to mileage, makes it easy to understand why the electrical system has been the most successful. How long this state of affairs will exist depends entirely upon what is accomplished with the other systems. As improvement in the capacity per pound of storage battery is, to all appearances, advancing more rapidly than improvement in gasoline, steam, or other systems, it does not seem likely that electricity for cab service will very soon be supplanted. In the case of the private motor vehicle, the requirements are not as uniform as with the public cab, but nevertheless there has been enough experience to permit classification of the different requirements and to understand their limits. It does not seem to be generally understood that the intentions of the owner regarding his motor carriage invariably determine the best system for his purpose. Other things being equal, the electric carriage is generally preferred on account of its extreme simplicity of operation, its ability to meet almost ideal esthetic demands, and its instantaneous availability. The limitations of the best electrical carriage on the market to-day are, therefore, an index of the status of the electric carriage.

"It is possible to buy to-day in America an electric carriage which will carry either two or four passengers a distance of thirty miles over ordinary grades at an average speed of eleven miles an hour on one charge of its storage battery.

"The operation of the carriage is the simplest of all. The maintenance consists in keeping the motor commutator and brushes clean, bearings oiled, nuts tight, charging batteries, and, from time to time, adding to the electrolyte in the batteries enough water to make up for evaporation and decomposition losses. In practise it is found that this is all that is really required, and that but little difficulty is experienced if the carriage is turned over to an ordinary stable-man after taking a little pains in his instruction."

Next comes the gasoline or naphtha system, in which, it appears, our American makers have recently stepped to the front. Says Mr. Maxim:

"Last year the best gasoline equipments were made in Europe. To-day it is more than probable that the best gasoline equipments can be obtained in America, altho it must be understood that there are also inferior ones offered for sale there. The best



A TYPICAL AMERICAN ELECTRIC SURREY. BUILT BY THE COLUMBIA ELECTRIC AND VEHICLE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine.*

American gasoline carriage is to-day an entirely practical and serviceable vehicle. It can be depended upon every day in the year if it be given reasonable opportunities. It requires more skill to operate than is necessary with an electric carriage, and considerably more skill to maintain it. . . . . .

"The gasoline used in the best machines is what is generally known in the trade as 72 degree. Any gasoline or naphtha is suitable, altho that between 68 and 74 degrees gives the best results.

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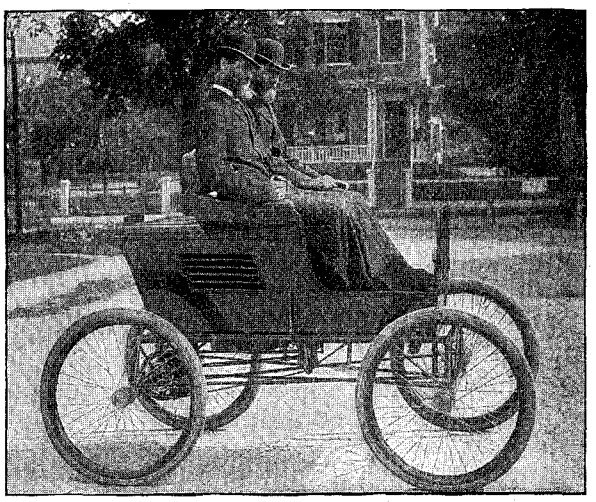
This can be purchased throughout the United States at a price which averages fifteen cents per gallon. In the best gasoline carriages in which two passengers are carried and which, without passengers, weigh about seven hundred pounds, the consumption of gasoline is, on ordinary country roads, about 0.06 gallon per mile."

It is necessary, Mr. Maxim tells us, that a gasoline automobile should be cared for by a mechanic. In the hands of any one else it is "practically useless." An ordinary stable man can not manage one. Where the owner has no mechanical bent and can not keep an expert mechanic, his machine is often cared for by one of the companies that make a specialty of looking out for them. Gasoline motors are not usually successful when the load is more than fifteen hundred pounds. Of steam carriages, the third and last type, the writer speaks as follows:

"These have been produced especially in the vicinity of Boston, in the United States, and, in a few instances, apparently perform the regular service in which light gasoline vehicles elsewhere



THE STANLEY STEAM AUTOMOBILE. BUILT BY THE MOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, NEW YORK.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine.*

excel. They are operated by a small steam-boiler placed under the seat, and a very small high-speed steam-engine, geared to the driving-axle. The weights are very much less than in the case of the gasoline carriage, sometimes as much as 50 per cent., and the speeds are very high. . . . The fire is made to take care of itself automatically in the best vehicles. A cloud of visible steam at the exhaust is difficult to avoid, and there is always a slight roar from the fire, which is usually one of gasoline, burning in a large Bunsen burner. . . . . .

"The steam carriage is able to fill the unlimited distance requirements as well as the gasoline vehicle. Its peculiarities, however, are decidedly different, and there are very few successful light steam vehicles in daily use, as compared with the number of successful gasoline vehicles in daily service. For weights exceeding fifteen hundred pounds and distances exceeding even ten miles, however, steam has proven more successful than anything else. In Great Britain there are several vehicles in regular use for carrying heavy loads of general merchandise. In France the same condition of affairs exists in the transportation of large numbers of passengers and heavy merchandise. From a knowledge, however, of experiments that are being made on both sides of the Atlantic, it seems very probable that, at least for the transportation of heavy loads of passengers over fairly long distances, other systems will be developed in the near future which will seriously compete with steam."

In conclusion, the situation as regards the mechanical traction of carriages and wagons is thus summarized by Mr. Maxim:

"The motor-vehicle situation, then, as we have to face it to-day, offers three different practicable systems for the propulsion of road vehicles. All three are eminently successful and satisfactory in their field, but none of them completely fills all fields. Instead of the broad statements which we see continually that this or that system is the best for all services, we find that it depends entirely upon the requirements and limitations of the particular case in question."

IS THE UNIVERSE INFINITE?

INFINITY is a word that has always bothered theologists, philosophers, astronomers, and mathematicians alike. Once they all gloried in speculating about it, but recently the immensity of the idea seems to have fatigued a good many of them, and they are trying to see whether we can not get along without it. Hence the suggestion that the universe may have boundaries beyond which there is but empty space, and even the hint that our three-dimensional space itself may possess curvature in a higher dimension, so that it may be of limited extent. M. A. Muller, who contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (August 26) an article on "The Infinity of the Stellar World," does not go into these speculations, which belong to the shadowy domain between mathematics and metaphysics; but he presents some interesting considerations relating to the stellar universe. He lays stress on the fact that the matter concentrated in suns and planets may be only a fraction of that which we are accustomed to regard as "empty" interstellar space. The sun, if expanded so as to fill the limits within the farthest star whose distance we can accurately measure, would become infinitely less dense than the vacuum in a Crookes tube. Hence space, which seems from our observations to be "empty," may possibly contain matter having more gravitational power than the whole solar system. There is no reason why this tenuous matter, which may be matter in its primordial form, and may also be identical with the luminiferous ether, should be supposed limited in extent simply because matter in its concentrated form, as planets and suns, is so limited. A still more vast conception of infinity arises from the analogy between worlds and atoms—between a system of planets and a system of atoms forming a compound molecule. How do we know that our solar system is not a single molecule of some higher world? How do we know, on the other hand, that the chemist's molecule is not a world by itself, of an infinitely smaller order? This speculation, made earlier by the English mathematician W. K. Clifford, is thus presented by M. Muller:

"Portions of matter, however small they may be, may perhaps be capable of as much division as is the immensity of astronomic space, and the isolated atom of free ether may be . . . as complex for its own dimensions as is the field of stellar space in relation to a single star. There is an analogy of constitution between the isolated atom of free ether and the stellar molecule that represents to us the atom of astronomic space, both being plunged into an indefinitely great medium. We are thus in the presence of what is commonly called the infinitely great and the infinitely little.

"Consequently, altho we can not reach or even conceive the simple atom of the material world, we find these same atoms in movement in the material representation of which celestial space constitutes the type. On the other hand, mechanical energy is revealed to us by the action of these atoms across a medium, which renders untenable the hypothesis of action at a distance, as well for the molecule of free ether as for the stellar molecule.

"This analogy leads us to think that the celestial universe is itself only the infinitely small portion of a world that it will never be given us to know. We are thus led to conceive of the infinity of the stellar world, since the importance of the etheric medium adds much to it and because the materiality of the stars represents only a fraction of that of the field of space.

"We may be permitted, in closing, to quote those few lines of Pascal where he says that 'whenever a proposition is inconceivable we must suspend judgment and not deny it simply for this reason, but examine its contrary; and if this is found to be manifestly false, we may boldly affirm the former, incomprehensible tho it may be."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE NORTH STAR TRIPLE.

THE discovery is announced from Lick Observatory that Polaris, usually called "the North Star," has two invisible companions. In other words, at least two planets belong to the system of which it is the sun. Strictly speaking, only one of these is a planet proper, while the other is its satellite, revolving about the larger body, while both bodies make a circuit about the Pole Star itself. This discovery, which rests entirely on the evidence of the spectroscope, as the system is too far distant to be seen with the telescope, was made thus, according to an interview with Prof. W. W. Campbell, of the observatory, quoted in *The Journal* (New York). Said Professor Campbell:

"The observations of Polaris were made with the Mills spectroscope attached to the 36-inch telescope. From the well-known principle of the shifting of the line in the spectrum of a star we can determine whether the star is approaching or receding from the observer, and how rapidly. For most stars the velocity is constant. For some stars the velocity is variable, due to the attractions of companion stars.

"The recent observations of Polaris at Lick Observatory show that its velocity is variable. It is approaching the solar system now with a velocity of 8 kilometers [5 miles] per second. This will increase in two days to 14 kilometers [8½ miles], and in the next two days will decrease again to 8 kilometers. This cycle of change is repeated every four days. The bright Polaris, therefore, revolves about the center of gravity of itself and its invisible companions once in four days. The orbit is nearly circular and is comparable in size with the moon's orbit around the earth.

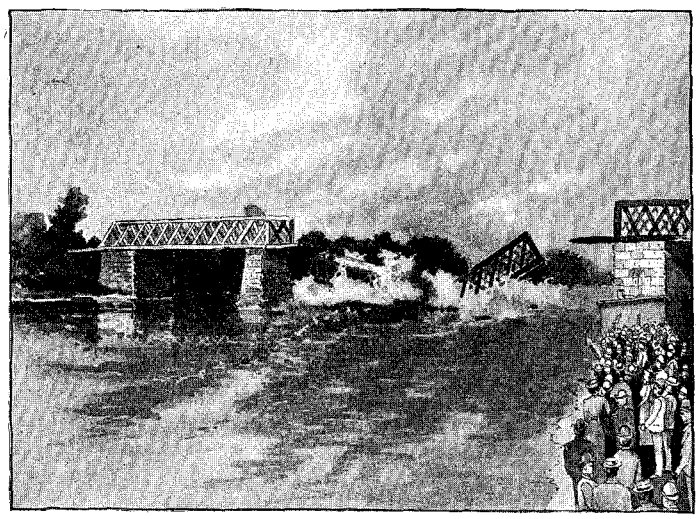
"This center of gravity, and therefore the binary system, is approaching the solar system at present with a velocity of 11½ kilometers per second. A few measures of the velocity of Polaris made here in 1896 gave its approach at the rate of 20 kilometers per second. Part of this change since 1896 could be due to a change in position of the orbit of the binary system, but most of it must have been produced by the attraction of a third body on the two bodies comprising the four-day system.

"Both companions of Polaris are invisible, but their presence is proved by disturbances which their attractions produce in the motion of the bright Polaris."

Insanity in Kansas.—Newspaper reports have it that insanity is increasing in Kansas faster than in neighboring States. Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, in a letter to *The Tribune* (New York, September 17), says that he regards this as largely an apparent effect due to the fact that lunatics formerly at large are now confined in asylums, and hence appear in collected statistics. Still Dr. Ashmead believes that there certainly is an abnormal increase in the number of mentally unsound people in the State, and *The Tribune* sets to work editorially to account for it. It says: "The American, when he left the settled region, started out with a restless, active brain. He was inventive, speculative, full of nervous energy, which at one point was enterprise and a little further on lack of balance. He took his family into regions where he and they slaved to build a new civilization. This work bore particularly hard on the women. The combined burden of loneliness, motherhood, and the killing labor of pioneering was enough to drive thousands of them insane, and, perhaps, leave a tendency to insanity in their children. Even the men, with their superior chance for companionship away from the farmhouse, were solitary and overburdened in comparison with the most remote tenant of the old Eastern farms. Under such circumstances it would be remarkable, indeed, if the peopling of the plains did not develop every eccentricity latent in the settlers." To account for the fact that no such result is seen in the similarly settled States of Nebraska and Iowa, the writer reminds us that Kansas was settled by enthusiasts in a time of political excitement. He says: "The moderate, well-balanced farmer either from the North or the South was not the one who rushed to Kansas to determine its political complexion. We do not mean to say that the early Kansans were insane, but the line between sanity and insanity is often a narrow one, and it might easily be possible that a large sprinkling of fanatics in the foundation of a community subject to the hardships and loneliness common to all the surrounding country, would leave traces in the character of the population half a century later."

WRECKING A BRIDGE BY ELECTRICITY.

AN ingenious method of destroying an old wooden bridge quickly, without injuring its stone abutments, was recently employed in Clinton, Ind. The old toll bridge over the Wabash at that place had been purchased by the county authorities, who wished to replace the wooden superstructure with one of steel, to be erected on the old piers and abutments. The former owner



BRIDGE DESTROYED BY ELECTRICITY.

agreed to remove the frame structure in thirty days, but found this to be a harder task than he had bargained for. His troubles are thus described in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 9):

"He traveled about, consulted bridge- and house-wreckers, wrote letters, and sent telegrams, but all to no purpose; no company or individual was found that would agree to take down the timbers, leaving the masonry intact, in the time available. The thirty days passed, and the old bridge still stood. The owner succeeded in getting an extension of a week, but he was at his wits' end. The structure could be blown up with dynamite, but the explosion would destroy the piers also. It could be set on fire, but that would crack or injure the masonry. Several other plans were suggested, but the only sure way seemed to be the erection of false work, and that method was out of the question, owing to the shortness of the time allotted for the work."

At this juncture an electrician of Clinton, a Mr. Mills, came forward with a proposal to use electricity in a novel manner, not to blow up the bridge, but to burn it apart. This method, altho entirely unheard of, proved effective. It was put into execution thus:

"Each span of the bridge was composed of nine chords, each consisting of three timbers. Therefore, if these twenty-seven sills were cut simultaneously the span would drop between the piers to the river beneath. This was what was actually done, the cutting being accomplished by burning through the wood by loops of iron resistance wire made red-hot by the passage of an electric current. The timbers were of yellow poplar and nine inches square. Each one was burned simultaneously in two places, about ten feet from the pier at each end. Thus the mass of timbers dropped well inside the piers without injuring them.

"By this method it was required that fifty-four resistance loops be heated to wreck each span. No. 12 iron wire was used for these loops, and over one hundred feet of it was required. At the bottom of each loop a five-pound sash weight was fastened to an insulator. This weight pulled the loop down as it burned its way through the timber. Sufficient current was used to heat the

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iron wire cherry-red. Alternating current at 50 volts pressure was employed, and the distance of the farthest point of the temporary wiring to the shore connection was 650 feet. One span was wrecked at a time, and the time that elapsed from the moment of turning on the current until the fall of the span was one hour and forty minutes in each case.

"Examination after the fall of the bridge showed that all the sills were burned by the wire loops in exactly the same manner—five inches deep from the top and three inches deep on the sides. When this depth was reached the weight of the span fractured the remaining wood. The cut made by the hot wire was quite sharp and clean, and the wood was not charred more than an inch from the place of fracture. . . . . .

"The current was first turned on about five o'clock in the morning on the day of the wrecking, and at two o'clock in the afternoon the last span crashed to the river bed, and a great shout of admiration went up from the throats of about two thousand spectators who witnessed the feat."

The picture is a snapshot taken just as the first span was falling.

SIGNOR MARCONI HERE.

WILLIAM MARCONI, whose name is so closely associated in the public mind with his successful system of wireless telegraphy, is now in this country. While here he will report the international yacht race by his new method of communication, and later make some tests for the United States Government. The statement, recently quoted in these columns, that experiments in wireless telegraphy have never yet really succeeded in this country, makes his presence specially interesting, for Marconi's success abroad in telegraphing through space is unquestioned. Says *The Western Electrician:*

"By means of the Marconi system and submarine cable and land wires, messages will be transmitted to *The Herald* office and bulletined almost simultaneously with the movements of yachts described in despatches. . . . The transmitting-instrument will be upon the large ocean-going Plant Line steamer *Grande Duchesse*. Upon the upper deck of the vessel will be placed a tall pole, sixty feet in air above the water-line. Signor Marconi and two assistants will be on this vessel, and a running account will be telegraphed by them. On the cable ship, anchored near Scotland Light, a similar pole will be erected, and here two expert operators will be stationed to receive messages from the swift-moving *Grande Duchesse*. From the cable ship the messages will go by submarine and land wires direct to *The Herald* office."

We are told by *The Scientific American* that the Italian is to have a rival at the yacht races, as the steamer *Ponce* will also report the event in like manner, using the instruments devised by Mr. W. J. Clarke. These, however, work on what is generally called the "Marconi" system, that is, they use electromagnetic or "Hertzian" waves in space.

New Tests of the Holland Boat.—This submarine torpedo-boat is now undergoing an elaborate series of tests at the hands of a government board at Little Peconic Bay, L. I. Says *Electricity:* "Since the *Holland* was tested over a year ago in Staten Island Sound it has undergone a complete overhauling, and several important changes have been made in the operating machinery as well as elsewhere. Little Peconic Bay was selected as the place of trial on account of its level bottom and the comparatively small number of moving craft. The principal test will be held over a two-mile course, and will consist of diving, running under water, running awash, and the discharge of torpedoes. Special attention, it is said, will be paid to the time in which the boat dives, the steadiness of her course, and the accuracy with which her torpedoes are discharged. From trials which have so far taken place it has been ascertained that the boat can be made to disappear below the surface in from five to ten seconds. . . . As now equipped, the vessel can carry sufficient gasoline to give it a cruising radius of about 1,500 miles at a speed of six miles an hour. It is rather curious to note that from the tests that have already been made it is claimed that when the boat is speeding under water propelled by electricity drawn from the storage-batteries it makes better time than when running on the surface under gasoline engine power."

Smokeless Coal.—A "smokeless coal" of recent invention has just been tested in England. In the course of the experiments, which are described in *La Nature* (July 22), the new combustible "was burned in ordinary grates and also in braziers placed in the middle of the room, and it was found that it gave off only traces of smoke, which were hardly perceptible even when fresh coal was added to the fire. The fire resembled an extraordinarily brilliant coke fire and had long white and blue flames. The heat given off is intense, and as to the production of steam, one pound of coal evaporates fourteen pounds of water. The residues (ashes, etc.) do not exceed three per cent. For industrial use, the combustible is molded into perforated bricks weighing about ten pounds apiece, but for domestic use it takes the form of cakes or lumps of lenticular form, of which 140 weigh 100 pounds. At present the bricks can be bought in London at retail for 21*s.* [$5.25] a ton. We are told that the new combustible is composed of 93 per cent. of coal-dust and of 7 per cent. of a mixture of pine and caustic lime. These three substances are mixed and run into molds, where they harden to such a degree that they do not separate in burning."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Cause of Death from Burning.—An Italian physician, Dr. Azzarello, tells us that burns cause death by poisons formed in the tissues by the action of the heat. According to *Modern Medicine*, he "divides the theories of the causes of death from burns into the following classes: (1) Death from shock or extreme pain; (2) embolism, thrombosis, and destruction of blood elements; (3) pyemic infection through the burned surface; (4) poisons formed by the action of heat on the tissues, or autointoxication from deficient excretion by the skin. The author has shown by experimenting upon dogs and rabbits that the intoxication theory is the correct one. A chloroformed animal died in the same time, and with the same symptoms, as one not anesthetized. Section of the nerves supplying the burned part causes no alteration in the effect of the burns. Bodies of animals burned to death failed to show any embolism, thrombosis, or great destruction of blood-corpuscles. The rapidity of death was too great for the action of bacteria to be the cause. On the other hand, blood from burned animals and extracts of burned tissues were toxic to other animals, and caused death with symptoms similar to those of the burned animal."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PROFESSOR CROCKER of Columbia says that the Japanese have not been very successful as electrical engineers. Labor is eight times as cheap as it is here, but the product is proportionately poor. Electrical studies, however, are up to date.

THE DENSITY AND DIMENSIONS OF ATOMS.—Some highly interesting experiments upon the absorption of X-rays and cathode rays by various kinds of matter have recently been described by Signor Guglielmo. They were undertaken, says *The Electrical Review*, "with a view to deducing the dimensions, absolute weights, and densities of atoms. The discussion is too long to be abstracted here, but the result reached is that the density of atoms is . . . 80,000,000 times that of water, or that atoms weigh about 28,000,000 pounds per cubic inch."

ALCOHOL AND LIFE INSURANCE.—"The excessive mortality in the assured who are engaged in the liquor trade has for a long time exercised the minds of the directors of life insurance companies," says *The Lancet*, London. "The figures put forth by the Abstainers and General Insurance Company present the drink question from another point of view. From a report made by Mr. James Meikle upon the mortality experience of the Abstainers' ordinary department during the first fourteen years of the company, it appeared that but forty-eight deaths had occurred out of each hundred anticipated under the table. If this experience continues to prevail in the future, abstainers will have justice on their side if they claim that they should pay a lower premium than those persons who habitually take alcohol, even tho in small quantities. It will, however, be necessary to ascertain how long the applicant has been a total abstainer, as reformed drunkards who have become abstainers are not good lives."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE MOST REMARKABLE WOMAN IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY."

SUCH is the startling phrase applied by Dr. Richard Hodgson, president of the American section of the Society for Psychical Research, to Mrs. Leonora E. Piper, of Arlington Heights, Mass., who has been under the scientific observation of that society for thirteen years. It will be remembered (see LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) that Professor Hyslop, of Columbia University, expressed a short time ago the sure conviction that within two or three years the society would be able to present scientific proof of existence after death, obtained by the aid of Mrs. Piper. Dr. Hodgson also promises us within the same period "a new revelation, a new faith." *Light* (London) quotes from an article by him in *Le Journal d'Études Psychologiques* (August) as follows:

MRS. LEONORA E. PIPER.

"'During a period of twelve years,' said Professor Hodgson, 'I have had, through the mediumship of Mrs. Piper, communications with the spirits of those who have been for some time dead. During the first few years I absolutely disbelieved in her power. I had but one object, to discover fraud and trickery, and I had had plenty of experience with Mme. Blavatsky and with the crowds that gathered round her when she was alive. Frankly, I went to Mrs. Piper, with Professor James, about twelve years ago, with the object of unmasking her. To-day I am prepared to say that I believe in the possibility of receiving messages from what is called the world of spirits. I entered the house profoundly materialist, not believing in the continuance of life after death, and to-day I simply say, "*I believe.*" The proof has been given to me in such a way as to remove from me the possibility of a doubt.

"'The influence which guides Mrs. Piper now announced that in the future its action would be exercised in such a way as to diminish the distance which separates the two states, the state before death and the state subsequent to death. The change took place in June, 1897. The earlier guides, "Phinuit," "Pelham," and others, quitted in effect the circle of Mrs. Piper's influence, and their places were taken by two individuals in particular who actually direct the communications which she receives. We recognize the first, who communicates by the voice, under the name of "Imperator," and the second, who writes, is known as "Rector." I have received from the first innumerable communications, especially on the relations which exist between man and the Infinite. . . . . .

"'The world is on the eve of great developments. In two years' time, or perhaps sooner, by means of the most remarkable woman who has appeared in the world's history, I will publish to the world a new interpretation of the laws of humanity, of that great primitive universal religion which no dogma and no sect of to-day can contradict. It will be a new revelation, a new faith. To suffering humanity, tortured for centuries with doubts, wavering first this way and then that, it will need no explanation. The new and yet ever old truths need only the restating—they compel belief.'"

Light also quotes Professor James's account of some of his experiences with Mrs. Piper:

"We have repeatedly heard from Mrs. Piper in trance things of which we were not at the moment aware. On my mother-in-law's second visit to the medium, she was told that one of her daughters was suffering from a severe pain in the back that day. This altogether unusual occurrence, unknown to the sitter, proved to be true.

"My wife and brother received from Mrs. Piper the announcement of my aunt's death in New York before we had received the telegram breaking the news to us.

"The most convincing things said about my own immediate household were either very intimate or very trivial. Unfortunately, the former things are private and personal. She told of my killing a gray and white cat with ether, and described how it had spun around and around before dying. She told how my New York aunt had written a letter to my wife, warning her against all mediums, and then went off on a most amusing criticism full of traits of the excellent woman's character.

"She was strong on the events in our nursery, and gave striking advice during our first visit to her about the way to deal with certain 'tantrums' of our second child, 'little Billy boy,' as she called him, reproducing his nursery name. She told how the crib creaked at night, how a certain rocking-chair creaked mysteriously, how my wife had heard footsteps on the staircase, etc. Insignificant as these things sound when read, the accumulation of a large number of them has an irresistible effect."

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, in a passage in the New York *Journal* quoted by *Light*, says:

"My first sitting with Mrs. Piper was a surprising one. She was then living on Pinckney Street, in Boston.

"Immediately on becoming entranced her control, Dr. Phinuit, said there were many spirit friends present. Among them, he said, was an old man, whom he described, but only in a general way. Then he said: 'He is your father, and he calls you Judson.'

"Attention was also called to the fact that he had a peculiar bare spot on his head, and Mrs. Piper put her hand on the corresponding place on her own head.

"Now for the facts that give these two apparently simple points whatever significance they possess. My father had died during the preceding summer, aged ninety years and six months. He had never lived in Boston, and Mrs. Piper, I am quite sure, had never seen him nor been in any way interested in him. He wasn't at all bald, but when quite young had been burned so that there was a bare spot on the right side of the top of his head, perhaps an inch wide and three inches long, running from the forehead back toward the crown. This he covered by combing his hair over it. This was the spot that Mrs. Piper indicated.

"Now as to the name by which he addressed me: I was given the middle name Judson at the request of a half-sister, my father's daughter, who died soon after I was born. Out of tenderness for her memory father always used, when I was a boy, to call me Judson, tho all the rest of the family called me by my first name, Minot. In his later life father also got to calling me by my first name.

"No one, therefore, had called me by my second name for many years. I was, therefore, naturally struck and surprised by suddenly hearing one who claimed to be my father giving me once more my old boyhood name. During this same sitting Mrs. Piper's control also said:

"'Here is somebody who says his name is John. He was your brother. No, not your brother, your half-brother.' Then, pressing her hand on the base of her brain, she moaned as she swayed to and fro. Then she continued:

"'He said it was so hard to die away off there all alone. How he did want to see mother!'

"She then went on to explain that he died from a fall, striking the back of his head. Her whole account of this was realistic in the extreme. My half-brother, John, the son of my mother—for both father and mother had been twice married—died several years previous to this sitting. While building a mill in Michigan he fell, striking the back of his head on a piece of timber. He was far from friends, and was a most tender lover of his mother."

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THE CHRISTIAN VIEW OF DISEASE.

WITH Christian Science, divine healing, mental healing, and faith cure all insisting upon claims to recognition, each presenting numerous testimonies to cures effected and each upholding its own peculiar philosophy and distinct methods of procedure, the wayfaring man is subject these days to something like distraction. What is the true view, at once Christian and scientific, of disease and death? James T. Bixby undertakes to answer in *The New World* (September).

In the Old Testament, we are told, the prophets represented Yahweh as the author alike of sickness and of health, of death as of life, in striking contrast to the demonology of nations surrounding the Jews. The demoniac theory persisted, however, even down to the days of Jesus, but He gave it no sanction. "If any word of Jesus lends color to it, it is only as a popular figure of speech, or as humoring the lunatic's delusion, that he uses it." Yet to-day, in Chicago, thousands listen sympathetically to Dr. Doxie, whose theory of divine healing rests upon the idea that disease is the work of Satan, and who brackets doctors and drugs with devils as foes of Christ.

Mr. Bixby proceeds briefly to controvert this view of disease, and also, at greater length, the views held by the Christian Scientists, who dismiss disease as an unreal image engendered by aberrant imagination and hereditary dread. He does not deny that cures have been wrought:

"It is not to be denied that, under the influence of belief in this new theory, wonderful cures have been wrought. But in all ages and lands, under all sorts of theories, faiths, superstitions, and imaginations, marvelous healings and restorations of sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, and power of motion to the paralyzed have been effected. Twenty years back, marvelous cures of all kinds were wrought by faith in blue glass. A few years ago a man in Denver named Schlatter wrought great numbers of cures by his blessed handkerchiefs. Mesmer at Paris, in the last century, effected them by animal magnetism and his famous tub. In the Middle Ages kings cured scrofula by the royal touch. At Lourdes, the holy spring and faith in the Virgin effect these miracles. At Naples, the blood of St. Januarius produces them; in Ceylon, the tooth of Buddha; in Africa, the rattle of the sorcerer and the mummeries of the medicine-man; in Persia, fifty years ago, the touch of the Bab; at Mecca, the kissing of the black stone work these same marvelous cures. In Nancy the French doctors cure many severe maladies and even perform surgical operations painlessly by hypnotism. All over the United States, innumerable quacks and patent medicines have their sworn witnesses and affidavits of magical healings of the most helpless cases which they have wrought."

These cures, wrought under dozens of different theories, have some force in common. This force is found, as the psychologists have shown, "in the power of mental suggestion and expectant attention over the body, especially the nervous organism, when anything strange has more than ordinarily excited the mental powers." Mr. Bixby proceeds to tell of cases of similar cure wrought entirely by sudden excitement, whether of joy or dread. Anything that rouses the lethargic mind and sets the psychic forces thrilling with new energy will frequently accomplish the same result.

"What, then, is the rational and Christian view of sickness?" Mr. Bixby proceeds to answer as follows:

"It is that sickness is a natural incident to those general laws of life, growth, and health which the Creator of all has ordained. It is perhaps conceivable that God might have given to every living creature a perfect inward mechanism and a perfect environment, and thus avoided all possibility of imperfect life. But that would have required special and constant interposition, and allowed no independence and interaction of living things, and no very great abundance of life; none of that play of effort, liberty, spontaneity, and heredity that we now have. Instead of this, as observation of nature shows, God chose these latter advantages. He filled the earth to overflowing with life; He left each species its due freedom to seek its food and pleasure where it chose. He linked the generations together by the penalties and blessings of heredity. He encouraged each to strive and push upward. He established everywhere, as the very conditions of knowledge and improvement, universal laws of cause and effect."

In this complex world, what is sickness to one form of life is health to another. Each tree or plant must have its proper environment; so must each human being:

"God's system is not that of compulsory health to man—to the filthy just as much as to the clean, to the ignorant and the coward as much as to the enlightened and brave; but He gives this great blessing on conditions. As long as men and women observe nature's laws of health, all will go well with them. But if they do not strive to learn those laws; or, if knowing them, they wilfully disobey them, they must suffer the consequences. If farmers will carelessly poison their wells with the worst kind of filth, if men will besot their brains with alcohol, if women will lead sedentary lives in close, unwholesome atmospheres, their lungs deprived of half their natural capacity by fashionable constriction of the waist, can they expect either nature or a just God to overlook such abuse of the laws of health?"

When these laws have been violated, the best remedy is a return to normal hygienic habits and conditions, and patience to let the healing power of nature do its work. Drugs are but auxiliaries. And mind cure, faith cure, and Christian Science may be good as stimulants and aids; as panaceas or substitutes for medical skill they are foolish.

It may seem to some incredible that God should ordain disease; but He has surely ordained what is worse to our human thought—death; and resignation to what is inevitable is the Christian's duty. Such resignation brings its own reward, if not in bodily recovery, then in spiritual good:

"Where else is there such a school for tender helpfulness and touching disinterestedness as in the sick-room? And in its chastening shadows, what new worth and nobler dignity does family life take on! How, as the strength fades, do the pomps of the world and the fascinations of the senses sink into their true insignificance! How conscience, on the contrary, is quickened; how the immortal standards of truth and righteousness rise up in their regal majesty; how avarice and vice shrivel, and the blessedness of the meek and the pure in heart beam forth in heavenly beauty! Wisely did noble Thomas Arnold, that grand Christian teacher of Rugby, exclaim a few hours before his death, as if a great light had come to him: 'Thank God for pain!'

"What else, indeed, can so enable a man to know himself as sickness can? What else can strip the heart of all illusions and purge it of the chaff of vanity and ambition? What else can bring the soul into such trustful dependence on God, lifting the heart above the commotions of this turbulent world into that inner tranquillity which comes through devout communion with the unchangeable divine Love?"

RELIGIOUS TEACHING OF COUNT TOLSTOY.

IN his interpretation of Christianity Tolstoy has traveled a long distance from the traditional views held by both Catholics and Protestants, so that he now finds himself almost the exponent of another system of religion, too advanced for traditional Christians and yet too much bound up with Christian nomenclature and mythology to suit the tastes of free-thinkers. Mr. Samuel E. Keeble, while acknowledging that in some respects the great Russian's indictment of modern Christianity is a true one, yet thinks that his system of teaching has vital defects on the religious side which are misleading many of his followers. Mr. Keeble says (in *The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine*):

"Count Tolstoy charges the church with misleading men by substituting theology for ethics. He declares that the process 'began with the preaching of St. Paul, who knew but imperfectly the ethical doctrine set forth in the Gospel of Matthew, and who

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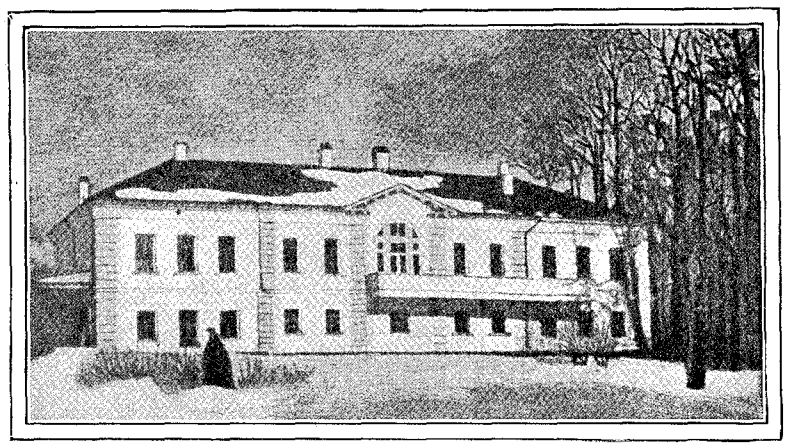
preached a metaphysico-cabalistic theory entirely foreign to the doctrine of Jesus; this theory was perfected under Constantine, when the existing pagan social organization was proclaimed Christian simply by covering it with the mantle of Christianity. After Constantine, that arch-pagan, whom the church, in spite of all his vices and crimes, admits to the category of the saints—after Constantine, began the domination of the councils, and the center of gravity of Christianity was permanently displaced till only the metaphysical portion was left in view. And this metaphysical theory, with its accompanying ceremonial, deviated more and more from its true primitive meaning, until it has reached its present stage of development as a doctrine which explains the mysteries of a celestial life beyond the comprehension of human reason, and, with all its complicated formulas, gives no religious guidance whatever with regard to the regulations of this earthly life' ('My Religion,' p. 219)."

When Tolstoy sets out to prove the essential paganism of modern Christendom, says the writer, he has an easy task:

"The Machiavellian politics, the rivalries, jealousies, ambitions, the despotisms, and tyrannies, the class legislation, the wars and vast armaments, and the economic system which divides society everywhere into two hostile camps of wealthy capitalists and poor workmen—all these do not savor much of the noble name of Christ, which modern civilization takes upon itself. Very few true Christians will differ from Tolstoy here. Nor when he attacks the world of fashionable society, with its balls and theaters, its receptions and parties, its calls and gossip, its erotic poetry and neurotic fiction, its lust and jealousy, its rivalry and hate, its pride and vanity, with all of which he is so well acquainted at first hand."



TOLSTOY'S HOME AT YASNAIA POLIANA.

After pointing out what he deems the indefensible literalness of view with which Tolstoy interprets Christ's words—his doctrines of non-resistance of evil, the abolition of property, the banishing of amusements, his condemnation of oaths and courts of law—Mr. Keeble continues:

"Suffice it to say that Tolstoy approaches the sayings of Jesus with an entire lack of common sense and without the historical spirit. He makes none of those necessary qualifications which Christ expected would be made, falling into the same error as Ricardo's disciples in economics, applying, in all literality, doctrines meant to be accepted with common-sense qualifications. Tolstoy never takes into consideration the nature of the audience Christ addressed, or the moral evils our Lord was aiming at. He does not appreciate our Lord's intellectual method—that of paradox and absolute statement, made to startle and awaken a morally dead society. He quite closes his eyes also to the fact that Christ qualifies His own teaching by both word and deed, thereby making it rational, practicable, and compatible with human progress. It is only too sadly true that Christians are prone to explain away the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount, or to ignore it as a mere counsel of perfection, an unattainable ethical ideal; but this does not justify an irrational, woodenly literal way of regarding and practising that teaching.

"It is not sufficiently pointed out that Tolstoy, in addition to these mistakes, really severs Christ's ethics from their root in religion. Casual readers of his writings are misled into thinking him religiously orthodox by his constant use of the terms, 'God,' 'Father,' 'the soul,' etc. The deception is the more thorough because he declares that Christ's Christianity is 'the strictest, purest, and fullest system of metaphysical ethics, above the most ambitious ascent of human reason, and in the wide circle of which moves to its achievement all highest human effort' ('My Confession,' p. 170); and again in 'My Religion,' that 'the metaphysical and ethical portions [of Christ's doctrine] are so closely united that one can not be separated from the other without destroying the vitality of the whole.'"

But, says Mr. Keeble, Tolstoy invents a system of "metaphysics" of his own as far removed from that of Jesus as he claims the system of St. Paul is. Its basis is a poetical positivism or a vague pantheism—it is hard to tell which. The "God" of Tolstoy has almost nothing in common with the God of Jesus Christ—the loving heavenly Father. Tolstoy further denies the doctrines of the incarnation, the divinity and atonement of Christ, miracle and prayer, the resurrection, and even the immortality of the soul. The latter statement, which has been denied, Mr. Keeble shows to be true by numerous quotations from Tolstoy's works. After paying high tribute to Count Tolstoy, terming him a great modern Francis of Assisi or Savonarola in his exposure of the evils of our civilization, Mr. Keeble says in conclusion:

"He is rapidly becoming an object of so much reverence that this, combined with his literary skill and genius in setting forth his views, predisposes men to regard both his criticism of the church and his exposition of essential Christianity as infallible. This predisposition needs to be counteracted. If Count Tolstoy's program were universally accepted, we should undoubtedly be delivered from a multitude of social, political, industrial, and moral evils; but the state of society ensuing would be the antipodes of the highly developed, many-hued civilization, sweet, sane, and full-orbed, which Christ's true doctrine of redeeming love and ethical holiness is destined yet to establish upon the earth. We love Count Tolstoy, and owe him much, both of heart-searching and of stimulus; but we love Jesus Christ more, and can not, without protest, see His teaching deleted of its most precious religious truths, even by one so noble and so good as Count Tolstoy."

FANATICISM AS A SOURCE OF CRIME.

FANATICISM has been defined as "belief, on its emotional side, rising to such a height as to interfere with the normal evolution of the psychic life." In this sense, says Dr. August Loewenstein in *The American Journal of Sociology*, we observe the development of an abnormal one-sidedness which shows itself in an intense intolerance for other opinions, and a desire to save one's own soul which is to be deterred by nothing, not even by crime. He continues:

"The results of an analysis of a series of legal actions involving prosecution for crime supposably committed under the spell of fanatical religious beliefs serve to illustrate this point. Thus the Convulsionists, a sect existing in Paris about 1760, were wont to crucify members of their order, in emulation of the crucifixion of Jesus, in the belief that the souls of the surviving members would be saved by the sacrifice of their fellows. In 1817 the 'Päschelians,' an Austrian sect, murdered a man, his wife, and their daughter, under the delusion that the trio, who refused to go with the fanatics, were possessed of the devil. On the following day they crucified one of their own number, a girl of eighteen years, who had offered herself for the death, in imitation of the death of Jesus, in order to save the souls of her fellow believers. In 1823 the leader of a Pietistic circle in Switzerland, after having despatched her sister, who gave her life as a means of saving the

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souls of her relatives, was crucified by her followers at her own command, in order that she might die, rise again after three days, and restore to life the sister whom she had slain. In 1865 two mothers, adherents of the 'Holy Men,' slew their sick children, believing them to be victims of demoniacal possession. In 1875 a Hungarian miller, belonging to the 'Nazarenes,' killed his son as an offering for his own sins, after the fashion of Abraham. In 1870, in Irkutsch, Russia, one of the 'Schismatics' convinced himself by prayer and fasting and much Scripture-reading that to save his soul he must be crucified. Accordingly he attempted self-crucifixion, and succeeded so far as the circumstances of the case would permit. In 1830, in the government of Perm, Russia, a peasant killed his child as an offering for sin, and buried the body in an ant-hill. Likewise, in the government of Vladimir, another peasant killed both his children in due Abrahamic form, and while the babies bled under the father's knife the devout mother celebrated the service by reading aloud selected portions of the twenty-second chapter of Genesis. In 1854, in the government of Tamboff, Russia, a peasant, convinced that to save his soul a man must have a sin to repent of, killed a neighbor with an ax in order to satisfy this highly imperative condition. It is a part of the creed of the 'Wanderers,' a Russian sect, that Antichrist rules in high places there, and that, accordingly, good men must have naught to do with governmental affairs of any sort. In conformity with this belief, a man murdered, in various ingenious ways, twenty-five men, women, and children, including his own wife and babes, in order to free them from the danger of losing their souls by suffering the contaminating contact of the government census-taker. This occurred in 1897. The 'Deniers,' another quite interesting Russian sect, believe that evil taints all earthly good, and that the only escape is death. In 1825 sixty of these men, strong in the faith, after having murdered their wives and children, permitted themselves to be put to death, one by one, by their leader. The 'Scourgers,' who also form a widespread and influential sect in Russia, in obedience to the behests of their 'saviors' are in the habit of indulging in human sacrifice, cannibalistic feasts, erotic dances, and other lewd procedures as an extremely efficacious method of keeping the hand of evil from off their immortal souls. So the 'Muckers' of Königsberg and the celebrants of the Black Mass in Paris afford further examples of the use of a ritual of erotism, coupled with a practise of the most abandoned and obscene behavior, to promote the eternal welfare of the soul. A fitting conclusion to this series of instances cited in proof of the thesis that fanaticism may become a source of crime is afforded by the account of the notorious 'Skopzi.' A belief in the practise of castration as a necessary means of saving the soul is a cardinal tenet of their faith. The diabolical cunning and ingenuity displayed by them in accomplishing, with or without the victim's consent, this maiming operation upon young and old alike make them at once the most dangerous and the most despicable of criminals."

HAS THE BIBLICAL OPHIR BEEN FOUND?

THE search for Ophir, the gold land of Solomon's period, has been as persistent on the part of Biblical scholars as has been the attempt to locate the Biblical Paradise, and the results have been as widely divergent. Some have sought for it in Africa, others in India, and others in Arabia. Probably the most substantial contribution to this discussion that has been published for decades is the work of the German traveler, Dr. Carl Peters, entitled "Das goldene Ophir Solomos," and largely on the basis of this volume the *Neue Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Cottbus, No. 8) gives a goodly number of facts that seem to speak for South Africa as the proper locality:

The oldest astronomy is that of China; according to which blue signifies the East, red the South, yellow the West, and black the North. The Chinese system of astronomy found favor among most of the cultured peoples of antiquity; and accordingly we find the Black Sea in the North and the Red Sea in the South. The Turks still call the Mediterranean the "White" Sea, probably a change from "yellow." In Arabic red is *ahr*, and Africa is called *Afir*, or the Land of the South. In Latin *Afer* is used to designate an African, hence *African*. Accordingly the terms *Ophir* and *Africa* are identical.

The Berlin Mission Superintendent Merensky describes what is now called Mashonaland in South Africa. He quotes from Portuguese accounts of the wonders of the land of Monomotape. In this country, in Simbabye, the Portuguese found magnificent ruins, described in the works of De Barros in the sixteenth century. Immense walls are found there, built of huge stones placed upon each other without mortar. Over the gates of these walls Arabian travelers found inscriptions they could not read. A tower seventy feet high crowns the walls. The Arabian travelers report that this is regarded as the Ophir of Solomon, and it is known that in 1500 A.D. the Arabs brought gold from these districts. Portuguese admirals in 1506 found near Sofala two Arabian ships laden with gold. Merensky reports that the Boers of the Transvaal, who every year rode over large territories hunting elephants, found there old orange orchards and grape plantations. When the Portuguese discovered this country they found here the remains of an older civilization such as ore mines, and at that time arms were regularly exported from Sofala to India. Even in Northern Transvaal are yet to be found the remains of old iron-smelting ovens. The inhabitants of Monomotape are described as being dressed in silks and cotton goods, and they are said to have possessed ships that sailed to India. Evidences of these things were seen by Merensky himself, who states that these people are still skilful in the manufacture of various articles. Owing to illness, Merensky could not reach the ruins themselves, but the natives speak of them with religious awe and regard them as sacred to the gods.

The first modern traveler to reach these ruins was the German Mauch, who reports that the present inhabitants, who came there in the present century, claim that before them these districts were peopled by whites, and the ruins of their houses and manufactures are still to be seen. The ruins of Simbabye consist of two groups, one on a granite heap 400 feet in height, and the other on an elevation of 300 feet. The valley between the two hills is sandy and also contains ruins. The ornaments found on the buildings point to a Phenician source, which is in harmony with the statement of the Bible that Solomon sent Phenician sailors to the gold land of Ophir. On one of these elevations is found a tower sacred to Ashera or Astarte, the Phenician goddess of the moon. According to 1 Kings xi. 5, Solomon was a worshiper of Astarte.

Since the days of Mauch two Englishmen named Pavan and Dunt succeeded in visiting the ruins, and the latter has described them in detail. In recent years this new Biblical Ophir has become the object of Christian mission enterprise. No doubt these mines went to decay when the Phenician commonwealth fell into ruins. A great deal of gold is said to be still in these districts awaiting the diggers.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE cartoon in our issue of September 16, accompanying the article on "The Coming Theology," was accredited to *The Christian Cynosure*, from which we took it. We have since learned that it was originally taken from *Leaves of Healing*, and should have been credited thereto.

THE conversion of a large body of Nestorians in Persia to the Russian (Greek Catholic) Church is, according to Rev. Samuel G. Wilson, M.A., of Tabriz, Persia, a movement for better protection, not a spiritual change. He tells in this connection the following story (*Missionary Review*, October): "A Nestorian was irrigating his fields. A fellow peasant came up and turned off the water to his own field. When asked why he did so, he replied: 'I am able to, for I am a Russian.' The first man thought it useless to resist, and walked away to the village. Presently he returned and began turning the water back to his own field. When No. 2 began to quarrel with him, he said: 'Go away, or I will knock you down with my spade. I have just enrolled as a Russian, too.'"

IT has been reported for some time that a movement is afoot for a union of the Unitarian and Universalist churches. The chief doctrine of the former is historically a belief in the unity of the Godhead as opposed to a trinitarian conception, while the Universalists have emphasized the doctrine of the ultimate salvation of all created beings. As both churches of late years have advanced to a ground in which merely distinctive doctrines are less dwelt upon, and a general spirit of what is termed liberal theology is emphasized, they have found themselves to be in increasing harmony. However, there is much opposition in each church to the idea of an amalgamation. *The Leader* (Universalist) says that "the genuine Unitarian preacher can never feed the thoroughbred Universalist, and the consistent Universalist can not satisfy the genuine Unitarian." *The Christian Register*, the weekly organ of the Unitarians, has thus far been silent on the subject.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

IT is asserted by *The Morning Post*, London, that the South American republics fear the United States, that the dread of an attack will cause them to sink their differences in the future and to form a defensive alliance, and that the annexation of San Domingo, which has been so earnestly advocated in some of our papers, would cause this alliance to become an accomplished fact.

So far as we can discover, all this is as yet mere rumor. There is some resentment in South America for our alleged assumption of racial superiority, and the motley crews of American war-vessels, escaped from the discipline of shipboard, have not always represented our country to advantage; but the obvious advantage of having this nation as a friend in any quarrel nearer home has prevented South American governments more than once from serious attempts at federation. Similar influences appear to be at work now. The *Provincia do Para* claims to have discovered the text of a secret treaty between Bolivia and the United States, which runs about as follows:

The United States will exercise diplomatic pressure on Brazil to secure to Bolivia her rights in the territory on the Acre, Purús, and Jacú rivers, according to the convention of 1867. In case of war the United States will assist Bolivia to obtain money and arms.

The United States will force Brazil to regulate the frontier definitely between the Juruê and Jacary rivers.

The United States will cause Brazil to give freedom to all Bolivian vessels on the rivers of the Amazon valley. At Belem and Manaos Bolivian goods must pass duty free.

Bolivia will reduce the duty on American goods 50 per cent., and the export duty on rubber will be reduced 25 per cent. for a period of ten years.

In case of war with Brazil, Bolivia will cede the disputed territory to the United States.

In case of war the United States will bear the cost, for which the Bolivian customs will be mortgaged to her.

Despite this evidence of the want of unanimity among the South Americans, an alliance is thought possible in many quarters. *The Week*, Toronto, says:

"Since the American raid on the Spanish possessions there has been a change. The feeling of Spanish South Americans toward their ancient mother, in spite of the violence with which the bond was broken, is filial; and one of the delegates, when an appeal was made to revolutionary sentiment, nobly answered that he was not wanting in love of the new, but he was wanting in hatred of the old. But, besides this, there have been ominous symptoms of American tendency to expand by filibustering in a southern direction. Above all, there has been manifested a spirit of unscrupulous aggrandizement which could not fail to alarm the neighborhood."

In England the possibility of United States supremacy in South America, politically as well as economically, is not viewed favorably. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"No political maxim has suffered such perversion as the Monroe doctrine, tho the perversion of maxims is profitable study for the student of politics. Monroe and Canning both spoke together and both meant 'South America for the South Americans.' The dream of the far-seeing American to-day is 'South America for the North Americans.' The dragon of Monroe serves to protect the golden crop against the incursions of the Old World until what time the fruit is wanted for a nearer neighbor. There are signs that that time is within measurable distance. . . . If such a doctrine is to be pushed to its extreme limits, American enterprise alone will be entitled to the active protection of American fleets or armies, and any hope of developing the richest lands of the globe must vanish for us. . . . It would be the most criminal folly to shut our eyes to the possibilities of the future. Enemies possibly, rivals certainly, we must be with the United States in the years to come. An irritating jobbing opposition on small points is to be deprecated, but we must evince a clear determination that the broad basis of our statecraft is to vindicate our full share in the future development of South America."

Nor could we escape serious complications with Germany. Germany has emphatically disclaimed all intention to annex territory in South America, and the Germans there aim at the establishment of independent German states rather than political unity with the mother country; but German trade interests are too great in South America to permit their unconditional surrender to the United States. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The victory so easily obtained over Spain has puffed up the Americans to such an extent that they begin earnestly to think of the political and economical annexation of South America. This interests us not only on account of trade, but also on account of the continually growing and prosperous German colonies in Brazil. Yet Brazil is the first to be attacked. . . . Luckily trees do not grow into heaven. An alliance between Chile, Brazil, and Argentina seems to be assured, despite the chink of American dollars in Brazilian government circles."

It may not be generally known that the German colonies in Brazil contain a strong leaven of Germans who did not like the United States and reemigrated to South America. Certain it is that the German element there have no wish for American rule. The Koseritz *Deutsche Zeitung* says:

"Some time ago it was reported that Bremen papers advocated the hoisting of the German flag in the German colonies of Brazil. It seems now that this lie was published to turn attention from the real enemy. While jingo hot-heads exploit this report against the Germans, they fail to notice the suspicious doings of the Americans, doings which should be watched all the more carefully as the Brazilian Government protests only mildly. . . . As if to assist American lust for territory, the Brazilian congress refused an interpellation on the subject."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

"IT is not a question now of juggling with franchise or jury laws. The issue is simply whether the English or the Dutch are to be the paramount power in Africa." This is the case as stated by the Montreal *Herald*, echoing closely the utterance made by Sir Joseph Chamberlain in a recent speech. There are other indications that, in the British mind at least, the issue has thus broadened out. The situation is thus put by a writer in *The St. James's Gazette*, who says:

"England has the right of one *independent* nation against another to make the treatment of the Uitlanders—whether her own subjects or not—a *casus belli;* but, of course, such treatment must be of very grave nature. The question arises, Is the treatment of the Uitlanders of such a nature that it would be regarded by the civilized world as a good cause for England to go to war with the Transvaal; for it must be remembered that that state does not refuse to remove grievances, but to do so other than in its own way? It is, I think, not of such a nature; and therefore England would not be justified in making war upon the Transvaal as one *independent* nation against another.

"But when one nation admits that another has suzerain rights, it is the duty of the subject to comply with the demands of the paramount power, if they are not contrary to all principles of right and justice.

"Now, unfortunately, Mr. Krüger will not admit that England has such rights over the Transvaal; it is then England's duty to show him the error of his ways, and, if arguments won't do, then by blows—blows not directly in favor of the oppressed, but on behalf of suzerainty."

The St. James's Gazette asserts further that, as Great Britain claims to be the suzerain of the Transvaal, no warning need be

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given the latter when Great Britain decides to strike. The editor says:

"In the mean while there are certain mistakes made in some quarters at home as to the forms to be observed in such a crisis, when dealing with a subordinate government like that of the Transvaal republic, which—whatever its own views may be—is not considered by Great Britain to be a sovereign state. As we have pointed out before, the relations subsisting between us do not require us to act toward the Transvaal as a rupture with a great power would necessitate. That is why there is no occasion for a declaration of war, or for resenting in a practical manner—as would be done in the case of a sovereign state—the impertinent message of President Krüger asking for explanations of our military preparations. . . . If hostilities are begun against us, through the insensate folly of the Boer Government, they will be met, and the issue accepted and carried through to the inevitable end. But if Mr. Krüger simply refuses our demands, they will be enforced; that is all."

Englishmen are not lacking, however, who continue to insist that this attack upon the Transvaal is criminal aggression. Even from Johannesburg a correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* writes:

"It comes to this, that the Boer is asked to legislate his country into our hands in the course of a few years—which is more than has ever been asked of any nation under the sun, unless the writer be badly out in his knowledge of political history. In conclusion, let all fair-minded Englishmen say whether it is right, or even decent, for a nation like Great Britain to blackguard the burghers of the Transvaal in the way that is being done by a large portion of the British press. It is not without the bounds of possibility that the Boers will be goaded into a war to the death—even against odds such as would almost preclude the possibility of anything but their extinction!"

Goldwin Smith, too, declares in so many words that the Transvaal gold, not sympathy with the Uitlander, is the cause of Britain's conduct, and the attitude of the non-British foreigners in the Transvaal shows that there is no cause for interference. The Germans, for instance, speak in terms of gratitude of the liberality of the Boer Government, and an organized force composed of Germans, as well as detachments of other nationalities, will be in the field when hostilities break out. A correspondent of the London *Chronicle* asserts, even, that a number of Englishmen are taking up arms for the Transvaal against their own country.

In *The Fortnightly Review*, London, Edward Dicey writes in true-blue jingo style as follows:

"In Egypt, in South Africa, in every part of the world where British interests are at stake, I am in favor of advancing and upholding those interests even at the cost of annexation and at the risk of war. The only qualification I admit is that the country we desire to annex or take under our protection, the claims we choose to assert, and the cause we decide to espouse, should be calculated to confer a tangible, manifest advantage to the British empire. At the time of the Venezuela difficulty, I was one of the first publicists to deprecate any controversy with the United States, tho I believed, and still believe, the claims of Venezuela to be utterly unjust, and tho I hold the intervention of the Western republic on her behalf to have been legally and morally unjustifiable. My reason for taking this line on the Venezuela question was simple enough. The territory we claimed as belonging to British Guiana was of little or no material value to the British empire, and if, as seemed probable, the enforcement of our claim was certain to involve us in a war with the United States, we should have been entering on a contest in which we had everything to lose and nothing to gain."

But Mr. Dicey believes that the Boers are not strong enough to win. It is also thought that the evident desire for peace on the part of the Continental nations encourages Great Britain. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The attitude of the powers during the Peace Conference at The Hague has convinced the British that the Continental governments deeply feel their responsibility, and will not go to war for the sake of the Boers, even if such a war were popular. Europe needs peace; if England wants war, she will not be interfered with outside of South Africa. Germany certainly will not interfere unless specifically German interests are endangered."

Some British papers profess to be sorry for the Boers, but declare that to oppose the English-speaking people is foolish, useless, and wicked. *Events*, Ottawa, says:

"The subjugation of the Transvaal by England and of the Philippines by the United States is only a matter of time; but will the vaulting ambition of both countries end there? The United States is young at the game; but a day will come when Great Britain will have to reckon with a formidable and equal foe. 'Then,' as one writer puts it, 'Great Britain, at the zenith of her power and glory and prosperity, will continue to shoot in the skies of international politics, a fiery and uncontrollable orb, until she meets the star that is rising from the East, borne on the wings of Autocracy and Orthodoxy, and which is slowly but steadily moving on the same path. Then the heavens will ring and shake with the tremendous clash, and we shall witness the truth or falsehood of the proud English creed that there is no end to the dominion of Great Britain, that she can only grow and spread her empire, and that, superior to Rome, she will achieve durability in the midst of supreme power."

The advice of many Continental papers to the Boers is to strike the first blow, which they probably will do as soon as the rainy season sets in. That England will win is not considered certain, especially since the Free State openly sides with the Transvaal. "Moreover," says the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, "the British soldier is very inferior material to send against white men. The young Boers are confident and anxious to be led against the enemy. The artillery of the Boers is in good order, and military authorities who know both parties agree that Great Britain must, in order to be successful, strike a crushing blow in the beginning. If that blow is struck by the Boers, British rule in South Africa will end."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH LIBERALS IN SEARCH OF A PLATFORM.

THERE is at present practically no parliamentary opposition to the Government in Great Britain. The Liberal Party is all at sea, looking in vain for a suitable platform. Its supporters agree only in one point: that the old issues are worn out. A writer in *The Fortnightly Review*, London, says:

"What is the cause of this disastrous revulsion from Liberalism? . . . There is no doubt of the answer. The cause was the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's government. It was Majuba and the loss of Gordon. It was the retreat from the Transvaal and from the Sudan. It was the cool contumacy with which Germany helped herself to territory in South Africa and New Guinea, in cynical indifference to the abstract virtue of Mr. Morley's school of foreign policy. . . . Imperialist feeling and a continuous foreign policy must be the common virtue and necessity of both political parties under democracy. To recognize this is the first condition of the return of Liberalism to something like the old genuinely vital and representative composition of the party."

At present, so thinks the same writer, England is fairly prosperous and willing to let things go as they are. But, as Lord Salisbury points out, lean years must follow at some time or other, and then the party lines will be drawn between the Haves and the Have-nots. It must be the business of the Liberals, as a true People's Party, to look to the interests of the Have-nots. This is also expressed by another writer in the same magazine, who proposes a program which we summarize as follows:

First among practical suggestions is the taxation of land values in towns. It has become a crying evil that the "unearned increment" should find its way into the pockets of a few individuals

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without any diminution in the shape of taxes. It will be difficult to discover a remedy; at present, the landlord always manages to shift the burden upon the shoulders of the tenant. But taxation of urban land values is plank one. Plank two is old-age pensions. Mr. Chamberlain, when pressed on this point, declared that he had made only a proposal, no promise. The Liberal Party must draw no such distinction. Then there is the problem of the drink traffic. The Liberal wire-pullers are rather nervous about it. The reform of the licensing system is not popular, they say. But that assertion is preposterous. The drink traffic is the most monstrous monopoly that rears its head in our midst, and the most fertile cause of crime and misery. Popular control of the licensing system is a principle of the merest elementary justice.

IN "RETIREMENT."

SIR WERDANT NARK-CURT (reading Prosebery's speech): "The fellow's impudence is simply appalling. Liberal party must chuck over Home Rule? I'll see him 'Parkered' first. Besides, what's he got to do with it—*he's* no member of *our* party."

PROSEBERY (after perusing Nark-Curt's speech): "Confound his cheek. The idea of this fellow advising the Liberal party what to do. *He* don't belong to it." —*Clarion, London.*

The reform of the House of Lords may be deferred, for the House of Lords is more popular to-day than ever it was. The disestablishment of the church also is not of immediate importance. And Home Rule must be abandoned altogether. The main thing necessary is that the Liberal Party establish half a dozen points in which the young men of the party believe. Wire-pulling and vote-catching tactics will not pay.

Similar views are expressed in *The Westminster Review* and in stanch Liberal weeklies like *The Spectator*. Some would like to make Disestablishment and the reform of the House of Lords included in the immediate issues. Others fight shy of local veto. All, except the extreme Radicals, are agreed that "Little Englandism" is so unpopular that it can not be upheld by any political party desirous of getting into power.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE United States has concluded a commercial treaty with the island of Jamaica; but, as it is expressed in diplomatic parlance, Mr. Chamberlain "will advise her Majesty to disallow the treaty." That is Canada's doing. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"It is at the request of Canada again, as in the case of the Newfoundland treaty, that the Jamaica treaty is to be disallowed. We shall doubtless hear once more from across the border that Canada is controlling the imperial policy. But the case is one in which we had some right to speak; we have given Jamaica a preference in our markets, and we have gone to the expense of setting up steam communication with the island, for the purpose of fostering the trade between us. On general principles, too, we can fairly object when Jamaica discriminates against a sister colony which has gone out of its way to assist her as best she could. It appears to be on the latter ground, discrimination against Canada, that the treaty is to be disallowed."

The Montreal *Herald* thinks that new capital is what West India chiefly needs. Other papers point out that the West Indians are in a state of chronic discontent, whether they are under Spanish, English, French, or Dutch régime, and Jamaica is credited with being especially prone to such a state, always wanting money from the old country but never making any sacrifices. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The Jamaicans have never hesitated to make their sorrows known to the world, and periodically make it understood that they regard it as an inherent duty of the imperial Government to help them out of their troubles. . . . But the British taxpayer, who thus becomes responsible for the amount of these loans, is surely entitled to have reasonable conditions made to secure the proper expenditure and future repayment of the sums in question. Here, however, the imperial Government meets a chronic resistance to its demand for any such safeguards. . . . Incidentally, it may be stated that on the abolition of slavery by the British Parliament, of the $100,000,000 voted as compensation to colonial slave-owners the Jamaican planters received nearly $31,000,000, or about ninety-five dollars per head for every man, woman, and child held in bondage. This may be regarded as a fair illustration of the 'inimical and despotic imperial policy.'"

The fact that filibusters from this country could encourage trouble in West Indian colonies at any time that the mother country happened to be in trouble elsewhere, has made many Englishmen ask themselves whether it is worth while for Great Britain to keep her West Indian possessions. A writer in *The Outlook*, London, declares that Great Britain is in honor bound to keep the West Indies, especially as the colored population is thoroughly loyal. He adds:

"It is no use concealing the fact that any disposal of any part of the British West Indies will have to regard the rights and feelings of the colored population. Their rights are the rights of loyal British subjects. Their feeling is that their patriotism, their loyalty, their devotion to Britain, their capacity to learn what they are taught, and their ability to progress *as far as they are permitted*, should make Britain stand by them. There was a time when their rights could be bartered without their knowledge or consent; but they now possess among them an amount of intelligence which intensifies the difficulties of this task."

But according to *The Speaker*, London, the Jamaicans will be little pleased if their treaty with the United States is not ratified. That paper says:

"It is futile to deny that there is a large body of Americans and American sympathizers in the island—added to the half-million colored malcontents—and this is by no means the first attempt to secure a preferential market in the United States by sacrifices which would entail a future repentance. . . . Once more the best of the bargain is with the shrewd republic, altho an attractive veil of temporary advantage hides this from the insular eye. Happily Ottawa is again on the alert. Canada's trade with Jamaica has been built up slowly and under difficulties; the Jamaica-American treaty would kill it almost at a blow. It was to promote this trade and strengthen the intercolonial tie that the Halifax and Bermudas cable was extended to Kingstown last year. Canada feels, and feels justly, that she is on the high road to prosperity; each year her population, her exports and imports, the earnings of her railways, the output of her mines and mills advance by leaps and bounds; it would, in her opinion, be the sheerest folly to permit without protest the destruction (dictated by a policy so short-sighted as that of the Jamaicans) of an inter-imperial trade which could never be won back. . . . As a matter of fact, Jamaica has no tangible grievance, inasmuch as Canada's mills and soil are capable of producing everything, with the exception of sugar, that the United States produces; and it has been pointed out that while the Americans are prepared to make some initial rebates for the purpose of getting a hold upon the island, prices of Canadian and American merchandise do not materially differ."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YOUNG.

THERE is one department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union which publishes a little paper—*The New Crusade*—edited by Mary Wood Allen, whose chief purpose is to persuade parents to impart to their children correct knowledge regarding the more secret functions of life. A publishing house has lately been started in Philadelphia to publish a series of books, written by Sylvanus Stall and Mrs. Allen, with the same general purpose in mind. The subject seems to be gaining more and more of a hearing, and in *The International Journal of Ethics* this subject is considered by E. Lyttleton, who reaches the same conclusions concerning the importance that the child's first knowledge should be correct and dissociated from vulgar accompaniments.

Mr. Lyttleton takes account of the misgiving which deters the teacher or parent from imparting information on the subject—a sort of instinct that such information is too liable to be turned into poison. This false reserve is responsible for the fact that boys, in particular, are left to get their knowledge through the conversation, frequently vulgar and positively immoral, of their companions. Another injurious result is thus described:

"Moreover, and this is perhaps the most serious fact of all, the point of view taken by boys if left to themselves must inevitably be selfish. This will be seen at once if the second of the two conditions incident to boyhood be taken into account: the normal growth of animal desires, far stronger in the male than in the female, anyhow in England. At varying ages these desires make themselves felt, in a very large number of cases most imperiously, in some few quite irresistibly. Ordinarily at fifteen and sixteen years of age, the will power being still weak, the bodily desires are almost at their height; if they increase later on, so does the power of will and the sense of prudence, so that, normally, the dangers of misuse are less from seventeen years onward. Now, this fact of growth, by itself, would make it difficult for a boy to contemplate what he has heard of sexual relations, paternity, sexual indulgence, and so forth, from anything but a selfish point of view. At the time of puberty, mysteriously and silently the great fact of personality, the sense of egoism, asserts itself, and often produces a puzzling shyness and a reserve which sometimes struggles for utterance but can not find it. This causes the view of life to be colored and interpreted by the claims of self, and to this is to be attributed the not very uncommon lapse into *temporary* insanity at this period, which manifests itself in very various and often, of course, innocuous forms—rowdiness, moodiness, silence, etc.—but occasionally in deceptiveness, dishonesty, arson, homicide, or suicide. But how much more inevitably is this selfish coloring given to the facts of sex, etc., when no wholesome counterbalancing knowledge of any kind whatever is given, but when every single suggestion and hint on the subject has come from those who are under the same dominating influences of ignorance, curiosity, and the claims of self! It is significant to note that of no other subject whatever can this be said. . . . It will hardly be disputed that of all the awful evils which attend the violation of sexual morality—used in its broadest sense—by far the larger portion are due to the initiative and motive power of the male sex. If, then, the reasoning is correct which points to the license of men as due to the falseness of their conceptions of all sexual matters from childhood onward, it will be seen how tremendous is the indictment to be brought against the still common practise of leaving boys to gather in a fitful and uncertain fashion for themselves stray fragments of vitiated information on the most vital and most intimate of all truths of the natural world."

The writer hesitates to speak with the same confidence in regard to the results of parental reticence upon girls, but thinks that it must entail a serious intellectual loss, tho the moral loss may be less.

Mr. Lyttleton in conclusion urges strongly two points:

"The first is that matter is not evil. The time-honored doctrine which affirms the contrary is, it is true, less confidently stated than formerly, and the influence of Christian teaching on the destiny of the human body and the marvels of physical science have combined to save us from any formulated theory in these days. Yet it remains a fact that in the popular view of this subject there is much that tends to depreciate one of the greatest of all divine or natural laws: the law of the propagation of life. To a lover of nature no less than to a convinced Christian the subject ought to wear an aspect not only negatively innocent but positively beautiful. It is a recurrent miracle and yet the very type and embodiment of law; and it may be confidently affirmed that in spite of the blundering of many generations there is nothing in a normally constituted child's mind which refuses to take in the subject from this point of view, *provided that the right presentation of it is the first*. Nothing can be more important than this, since there is in every child a native curiosity concerning every revelation of life, which leads to the first teaching about maternity and generation being eagerly absorbed and firmly stamped upon the mind at its most receptive age. It is nothing short of appalling to realize this simple psychological fact, and then to reflect on the tone in which the chance instructors of our children handle these sacred themes—dirty-minded school-boys, grooms, garden-boys, any one, in short, who at an early age may be sufficiently defiled and sufficiently reckless to talk of them. No matter what palliatives may be applied later on, the poison thus imbibed never quite leaves the system. The only exceptions to this rule are the very rare cases in which the mind seems quite unable to take any interest in the matter; so innocent, in fact, as to be impenetrably dull, and children so safeguarded purchase moral immunity at the cost of a certain intellectual loss.

"This, then, is the first principle to be grasped, that there is nothing in natural law which may not be spiritualized in its presentation to a child. The second is that the first presentation of this particular subject is the one which prevails over all others."

The Great Wall of Babylon.—Recent archeological discoveries made under the auspices of the German Oriental Society show that the assertions of ancient writers about the enormous width of the walls of Babylon were not exaggerated. Says *Biblia*, September: "In No. 2 of the *Mittheilungen* of the German Orientgesellschaft, the leader of the Babylonian expedition sent out by the society, Dr. R. Koldewey, describes the first fruits of that enterprise, and presents data which make it possible, for the first time in more than two thousand years, to test the correctness of the claims put forth by Herodotus and Diodorus to the effect that the wall of the city of Babylon was so wide that several chariots could drive upon it side by side. The German expedition has begun its work by digging a wide trench directly into the heart of the great Kasr mound from the east, and has made it possible to measure the famous wall. This 'gigantic bulwark' consists of an outer wall 7.25 meters [24 feet] in thickness, built of burnt brick bearing the stamp or impress of Nebuchadnezzar, and an immense wall 13.10 meters [43 feet] thick, while the filling between the two is 21.5 meters [71 feet], making the enormous total of 41.85 meters [138 feet]. As yet, the diggers have penetrated only 17 meters [56 feet] into this mountain of ruins, but it is thought that now the palace walls themselves have been reached. The society proposes to expend as much as a hundred thousand marks per annum for the next five years at least in this undertaking. A little brochure descriptive of the work, entitled 'Babylon,' to be issued at once, will contain an address by Prof. Friederich Delitzsch, delivered in March, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, who last year gave 20,000 marks to the association."

EPILEPSY FROM COFFEE.—A case is reported from Germany, according to *The New York Medical Journal*, that is of especial interest to coffee-drinkers. It is that of "a previously healthy married woman, aged forty-four years, with a good family history, who acquired the habit in 1893 of eating daily from five to ten drams of roasted coffee-beans, while continuing to drink coffee in the ordinary way. Tremors of the hands and spasms followed, and finally in 1897 genuine epileptic convulsions. These recurred regularly every fortnight or oftener. In 1898 she was unable to obtain the coffee, and tho at first the fits continued, since the end of November, 1898, there has been only one, and that after an indiscretion in diet. . . . Since alcohol, mercury, lead, ergotin, chloroform, ether, and other poisons can produce epilepsy, it seems very probable that the writer's view that the coffee was the cause of the attacks is correct, especially since the number of fits decreased when the coffee was relinquished."

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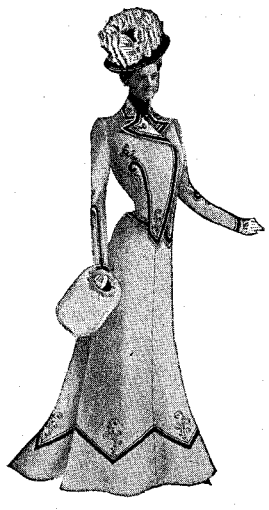

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Department has received a note from Ambassador Tower, dated St. Petersburg, May 25, 1899, in which he calls attention to the fact that newspapers in the United States have recently published articles describing Mr. Markavitch as the chief constructor of the Siberian Railway. The Russian Minister of Ways of Communication, Prince Hilkoff, has informed Mr. Tower that no one by that name was ever entrusted with the construction of the Siberian line, and Mr. Tower thinks that the error should be corrected, as it may lead to misunderstandings.

Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, on April 18, 1899, writes that according to a recent decision from the Venezuelan Government, licorice has been placed in the third class of the import tariff (25 centimes, or 4.8 cents).

Consul Skinner writes from Marseilles: "I am advised that the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company, headquarters at 88 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, has undertaken the construction and operation of an electric railway between Fayet and Chamounix, at the foot of Mont Blanc. The line is to be in operation within twenty months, and it is to be presumed that the company will be interested in propositions for machinery and equipment. Power is to be furnished by the River Arve. The cars are to be automobiles, each supplied with its own dynamo. The contract for building the road proper and providing the water-power has been divided into two parts and awarded to Gagner & Frères, of Annency, and Richard & Meynard, of Avignon."

The failure of the crops in many of the provinces of European Russia is a much more serious affair than is generally admitted. Nowhere has it been more complete than in the province of Cherson, which has within its borders the two largest exporting ports in the Russian empire—Odessa and Nicolaiev. During the famine year of 1891–92 this province suffered severely, tho not as much as at present. The famine year found the peasant farmers without any reserve stock of grain and consequently without seed for future sowing or the means of subsistence until the next harvest. Their distress, however, had been provided for by the erection of storehouses in the peasant villages, in which every house owner had been obliged to place a certain quantity of grain for eventual public alimentation. Later on, the system was found to be inconvenient, and the grain was sold and the proceeds invested in interest-bearing bonds. Thus was formed the so-called "fund for the public alimentation." During the critical condition of affairs in 1891, the administration of the districts purchased grain and distributed it to the peasants at cost price for food and sowing purposes, and a time was stipulated for the repayment of this relief. This year a conference has been called in this province (Cherson) to take measures to deal with the situation. The questions to be considered are the degree of failure in each district separately, the seed necessary for sowing the fields, the amount of government assistance which will be required during the year, and the amount of cash in public alimentation and other funds at the disposal of the administrations for relief purposes.

The Monterey Foundry and Manufacturing Company is owned almost wholly by Mr. James Meehan, of Kentucky. Previous to the purchase of the Monterey foundry in 1896, it was not a success financially. Immediately thereafter, however, it was remodeled, renovated, and enlarged. It now has a complete modern plant of American manufacture and represents an investment of $125,000. The plant comprises a foundry, machine shop, brass foundry, hammer shop, pattern shop, and a wood-working shop. About 235 men are constantly employed in this enterprise. Most of the skilled mechanics are Americans, who receive on an average from $5 to $8 per day. The laborers are all Mexicans and receive from 75

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cents to $1 per day. A general specialty and jobbing business is carried on. The specialties consist of sugar-mills of all sizes, mining and smelting machinery, engines up to 25 horse-power, brass cock and fittings of all descriptions, school furniture, architectural iron work, etc. Locomotives are repaired and rebuilt in this foundry. The pig iron used therein is imported from the United States, the scrap iron is procured in Mexico, the steel used in the manufacture of tools and machinery is imported from the United States, and wrought iron is purchased in the latter country and in Mexico.

PERSONALS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, it is said, is the heaviest individual risk of all the patrons of the life insurance business in the world. His death would cost English, German, French, and American companies not less than $10,000,000. But it is alleged by persons well informed on insurance matters that not more than $1,000,000 of this amount is for the benefit of the Prince's family. The other policies were taken out years ago for the protection of his creditors. It is a curious fact that at least $3,000,000 of insurance has been placed on the life of the prospective King of England as a speculation by persons who do not know him and have never had any relations with him whatever. The Chicago *Record* says of the circumstance:

"This would not be possible under the insurance laws of the United States, but it is allowed by some of the English companies. Over there any man can secure a policy on the life of a neighbor, provided he can persuade the neighbor to submit to a medical examination or find a company which has recently had him examined. Thus, when the Prince of Wales undergoes an examination for insurance, lots of speculators apply to the same company for policies on his life, or get certified copies of the report of the medical examiner and use them with other companies. It is pure speculation. They pay a high premium, a margin, so to speak, or, to put it in another way, they book a wager with the insurance companies that the Prince will die before the total of their premiums exceeds the amount of the policy. Therefore many persons would be financially benefited if Albert Edward should drop off suddenly one of these fine days. The Prince is perfectly aware of this fact. He knows very well what advantages have been taken of his situation, but I do not suppose it makes any difference with his habits."

WHEN the late Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, was in the prime of his manhood and reputation he appeared for the defense in a famous murder trial at Louisville. The day was intensely hot, and the court-room was packed almost to suffocation. As Voorhees arose to begin his argument, he cast his eye critically over the jury and discovered that one of its members had fallen asleep. Frowning with indignation the lawyer motioned to one of the court officers, who at once shook the slumberer rudely into consciousness. He was a fat, timid-looking man, and was so mortified and aghast at the enormity of his offense that he could hardly find words in which to reply to the sharp questions of the judge. He managed finally to blurt out that he could not help dozing off whenever it was warm and the room was crowded. "If the gentleman always sleeps where it is warm and crowded," said Voorhees, majestically but sneeringly, "the gentleman will no doubt enjoy himself hugely in Hades." There was a roar of laughter in the court-room, but the fat man had

Yacht Race Souvenir Free.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has just issued a handsome souvenir pamphlet on the international yacht races, which are to take place in October off Sandy Hook, for the America's cup. The souvenir contains handsome half-tone engravings of both the *Shamrock* and the *Columbia* and also gives a short history of the attempts made by English yachtsmen to regain possession of the cup since it was captured by the *America* off the Isle of Wight in 1851. A copy of this pamphlet will be sent free to any one who will write to the Home Office of The Prudential at Newark, N. J., mentioning this publication.

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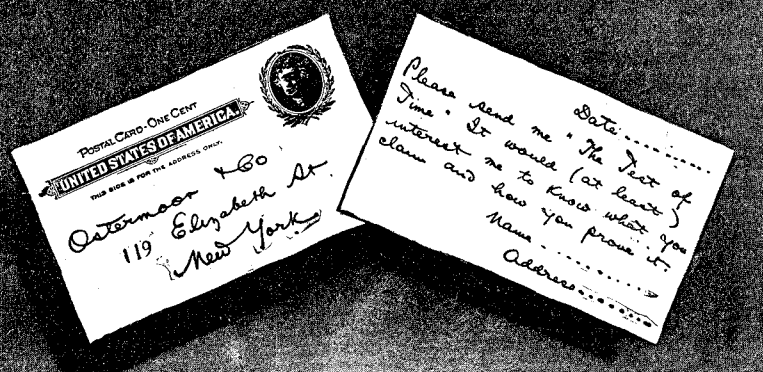
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GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., 155 Washington Street, March 15th, 1897.
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his revenge two hours later when he hung the jury against Voorhees's client.

SEÑOR PI Y MARGAL, who surprised the Spanish Cortes by holding up the United States as an example to be followed by Spain, is, strangely enough, one of the leading authorities on United States history. He is now seventy years old, a quiet little man, who has devoted his life to the study and advocacy of republican institutions. He was the president of the short-lived Spanish republic, and, even now, predicts that the monarchy in Spain can not last long. He has written a history of the United States in two large volumes.

CAPTAINS Hogarth and Wringe, the men who will sail the *Shamrock*, are but little over thirty years of age, but have been sailing in yacht races for several years.

GEN. JACOB S. COXEY, who has had various adventures since he headed "Coxey's army," has evidently prospered on the whole, as he has just purchased an old steel plant at Millvale, near Pittsburg, and intends to erect a large open-hearth steel plant at a cost of something like $150,000. The new works will give employment to 300 men.

THE German Emperor has never been a sluggard, and is usually hard at work in his study at five o'clock and at six on horseback, while the Empress shares her husband's love of the morning hours, and may be seen cantering on her favorite mare two hours before the world breaks its fast.

PRINCE HERBERT BISMARCK does not endear himself to his countrymen. The object of his life seems to be to keep the public away from Friedrichsruh, and to snub every German who wishes to pay any kind of homage to the home of the great chancellor. The latest order of the Prince is that no beer is to be sold to visitors on his estate.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Got the Bees.—JOGGING JIM: "'Ello, Slumppy! Wot's de matter wid yer face an' hands—got de hives?"

SLUMPPY: "No; I got de bees."—*Judge.*

War Expenses.—JAGGS: "War is more expensive than it was two hundred years ago."

BAGGS: "Oh yes, they didn't have to investigate everything then."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

Taciturnity.—The late Duc de Sagan used to relate this story: King Frederick William III. was very sparing of words, as is well known, but one day he was told there was at Toplitz, where he was then drinking the waters, a Hungarian magnate still less talkative than the king. An opportunity for a meeting was soon managed, and the following conversation took place, the King beginning: "Bathing?" "Drinking." "Soldier?" "Millionaire." "Good." "Policeman?" "King." "Compliments."—*Boston Beacon.*

An Opinion.—One of the bravest, as well as one of the wittiest things that has been done lately, was the reply of the Rev. Doctor Newman Smyth, of New Haven, when the representative of one of the worst of modern newspapers asked him for "a bright, terse interview about hell" for its Sunday edition. Doctor Smyth very kindly complied with the request; his article was as follows: "Hell, in my opinion, is the place where the Sunday edition of your paper should be published and circulated."—*News-Letter.*

Adding Insult to Injury.—"Yes, sir, it is adding insult to injury," said young Mr. Homewood, warmly. "That's just what it is!" "What is

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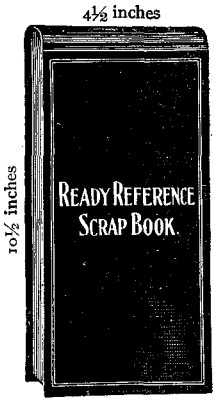

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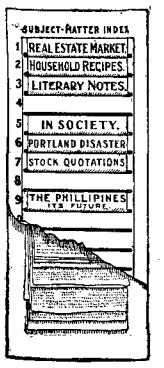

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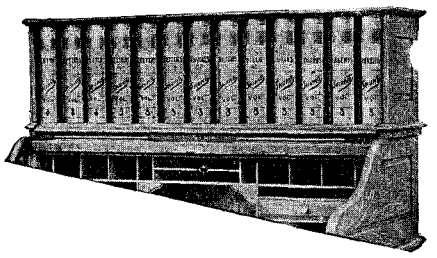

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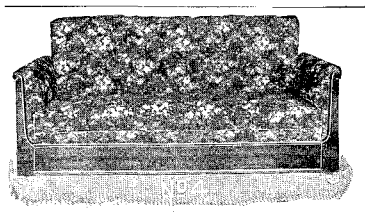

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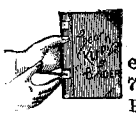

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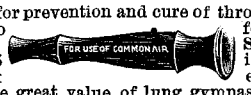

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adding insult to injury?" demanded young Mr. Point Breeze. "Or rather, who is doing this thing?" "Miss Murray Hill. Only a month ago she refused my offer of marriage, and to-day she sends me an invitation to see her wed another. I shall be compelled to spend good hard cash for a wedding present too. If that isn't adding insult to injury, I don't know what it is."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

An Heroic Liar.—"That Slims is the most resourceful fellow you ever saw. His girl has a pretty cousin stopping with her, and he told his particular that he had hired an orchestra to serenade them Thursday night. As he had done nothing of the kind and forgot all about it, and as she had made arrangements to treat the serenaders, Slims caught it hot and heavy when he next called. How do you suppose the rascal squared himself?" "Haven't the slightest idea." "Told the girl that the orchestra struck on him because she sang in church and didn't belong to the union."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Baby's Profession.—A Parisian flaneur relates that the following conversation took place in an emigration office. The father of the family presents himself and asks for tickets. "How many are you?" asked the agent. "Three—I, my wife, and my child." "Good; your age, your profession?" "Thirty years, carpenter; my wife, twenty-four, needle-woman." "The boy," asks the agent. "Seven months." "His profession?" The father's eyes formed Gothic arches on his forehead. "His profession, I say," repeated the agent, angrily. "We have no time to lose." The father reflects, and at last replies, "Milkman."—*Exchange.*

He was Busy.—"Phalim," wearily said Mrs. McGorry, with some difficulty making herself heard above the lusty howls of her leather-lunged offspring, "Yez will hov to howld dhe baby for a whoile. Try to git him quieted av ye can. Sure Oi'm ahl worn out wid his yells." "Oi'll not howld him!" indifferently replied her husband, who was luxuriating with his pipe and newspaper; "ut's your duty, not moine. Av yez can't keep dhe little monkey still, lave him yell, for ahl Oi care." "Ut's yure duty as much as ut is moine! Half av him belongs to ye, anyhow." "Wull, thin, do phot yez plaze wid yure half, an lave my half holler ahl ut wants to. Oi'm busy!"—*Bazar.*

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Current Events.

Monday, September 25.

—Despatches received from **General Otis** announce that the insurgents on the island of Negros are about to surrender, and that the American flag is to be raised on Sulu Island.

—**General Shrysck** is chosen to succeed Senator Wellington as chairman of the Maryland Republican state committee; **Senator Wellington** makes a bitter attack on Governor Lowndes.

—The official trial of **the new battle-ship** *Kearsarge* takes place near Boston.

—A number of judges, examined by the **Mazet committee** in New York, admit paying heavy assessments to political parties.

—**John Sleeper Clarke,** the comedian, dies at Surbiton-on-Thames, England.

Tuesday, September 26.

—**Admiral Dewey** arrives at New York early in the morning, with the *Olympia,* two days ahead of the time expected. He is visited in the lower bay by Sir Thomas Lipton, Rear-Admirals Samp-

A VEGETABLE MEAT.

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It is purely vegetable in character, containing no trace of animal substance. It is original beef. Its discovery was as great a surprise to those conducting the investigation from which it resulted as it has been to all who have become acquainted with its marvelous properties. It is a delicious food product, containing twenty-five per cent. more food elements than beef, and has a taste that can hardly be distinguished from flesh-foods. Protose can be served in any manner that flesh-food can be prepared.

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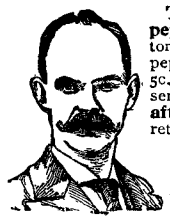
To Troublous Stomachs.



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son and Philip, Captain Chadwick, etc. He talks on the Philippines and other public questions.

—General Otis cables that General Snyder attacked the insurgents five miles west of Cebu, and **destroyed seven forts** and a number of smooth-bore cannon. The War Department decides to create **four military departments** in the Philippines.

—Delegates from all over the world arrive in Washington to attend the sessions of the **Pan-Presbyterian Council.**

Wednesday, September 27.

—Preparations for war continue actively in both **England and South Africa.**

—**The** *Olympia* moves from Sandy Hook to the naval anchorage at Tompkinsville; **Admiral Dewey** pays an official visit to the Brooklyn navy-yard.

—Attorney-General Griggs gives a hearing to Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for the defense in the court-martial of **Capt. O. M. Carter.**

—**Capt. A. H. McCormick,** commandant of the Washington navy-yard, is promoted to the grade of rear-admiral.

Thursday, September 28.

—Generals MacArthur and Wheeler **capture Porac,** a town eight miles from Bacolor, in Luzon.

—Amos L. Allen is nominated by the Republicans for the vacancy caused by **Speaker Reed's resignation** and Luther F. McKinney by the Democrats.

—**President Schurman,** of Cornell, addresses the students on the problems in the Philippines.

—Governor Roosevelt calls on **Admiral Dewey** on the *Olympia*, and formally tenders the State's greeting. Among the official callers are Generals Miles and Merritt, and the captains of the fleet at Manila.

Friday, September 29.

—The **naval parade** in honor of Admiral Dewey takes place. The *Olympia*, the *Chicago*, the ships of Rear-Admiral Sampson's North Atlantic squadron, and a multitude of yachts, excursion boats and tugs, sail up the Hudson to Grant's Tomb.

—Despatches from London say that all signs point to **war with the Transvaal,** and a squadron of British cruisers is gathering at Cape Colony.

—A panic is created in the **cotton-markets** of the South by false quotations from Liverpool. In the New Orleans Exchange future business is suspended, and all contracts declared void.

Saturday, September 30.

—The **land parade** in honor of Admiral Dewey is held, about thirty thousand men being in line and marching from Grant's Tomb to the Triumphal arch at Washington Square. The pageant is declared the most magnificent in the history of this country.

—Fourteen Americans, taken **prisoners** by Aguinaldo, are released.

—President McKinley approves the sentence of the court-martial in the case of **Captain Oberlin M. Carter,** corps of engineers.

—The **Democrats of Ohio** open their campaign with a meeting at Hamilton, addressed by John R. McLean and others.

Sunday, October 1.

—All despatches from the Transvaal point to war, and the **Boers' forces** are massed around the region of Laing's Nek.

—The German Government pays Spain 25,000,000 pesetas as the price of the **Caroline Islands.**

—Elaborate preparations are made for **Dewey's** reception in Washington, The admiral receives at the Waldorf-Astoria delegates from Chicago and Philadelphia.

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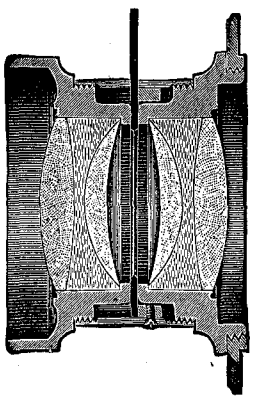

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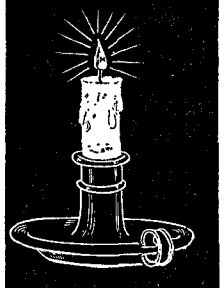

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CHESS.

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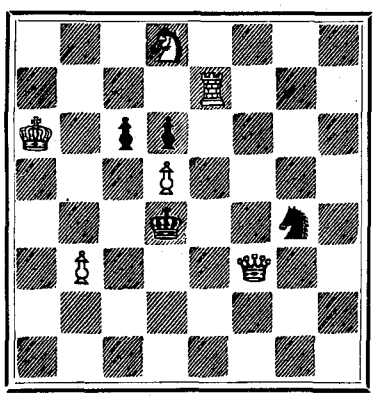
Problem 420.

BY A. REGGIO, MILAN.

First Prize "Pasquin" Tourney.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

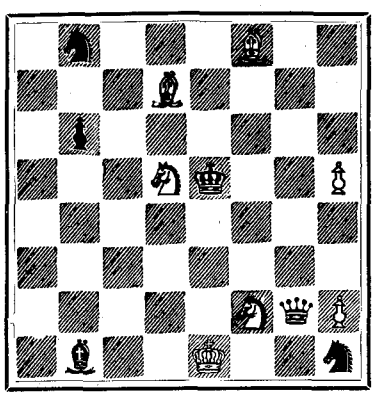
White mates in two moves.

Problem 421.

BY B. SCHWANN.

Second Best, *Brighton Society* Informal Tourney.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 414.

Key-move, R—Q 8.

No. 415.

1. P—B 5 — K—K 4 — 2. Kt—B 6 ch — K—K 5 or Q 4 — 3. Q—B 3, mate
1. ..... — Kt—Q 5 — 2. Kt—Q 6 ch — K—K 4 must — 3. Q—Kt 3! mate
1. ..... — R(Kt 2) x Kt — 2. K—Kt 3 — Any — 3. Q—B 4, mate
1. ..... — R (R 2) x Kt — 2. P—Kt 3 — Any — 3. Q—B 4, mate
1. ..... — P—B 6 — 2. Q—B 3 ch — K—Q 5 — 3. Q—B 4, mate
1. ..... — P—Kt 7 — 2. Q—B 3 ch — K moves — 3. Kt—B 6, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston. Elizabeth City, N. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; R. Anderson, Palmer, Neb.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; A. Marshall, St. Louis; W. Müller, New York City.

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(415): "An exquisite gem and stratagem"—I. W. B.; "An old theme with new variations"—F. S. F.; "A fine problem. The interest turns on the R x Kt variations, and, in this respect, it is masterly"—F. H. J.; "Very good key and difficult"—H. W. F.; "Admirable"—A K.; "As tough as the author's name"—L. A. Le M.; "Excellent"—J. G. L.; "This is what Blackburne used to term a 'miss in baulk,' using a billiard expression"—W. R. C.; "Not brilliant, but constructive"—W. M.

The Rev. S. M. M. got 410; G. W. S-V., 412; A. M., 412, 413; Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va., 413.

Fine Chess.

In a game between V. Tietz (White) and A. Kamish (Black), played recently in Carlsbad, this position was brought about:

WHITE (13 pieces): K on Q Kt sq; Q on Q 3; Bs on Q sq and Q Kt 6; Kts on K 2, K B sq; Rs on K Kt 6 and Q B sq; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 5, Q 4, Q Kt 2, Q R 3.

BLACK (11 pieces): K on Q 2; Q on K R 2; B on Q B 3, Kt on Q R 3; Rs on K sq and K B 3; Ps on K 3, K R 3, Q 4, Q Kt 4, Q R 4.

White having the move, the continuation was as follows:

1. R x B — K x R — 2. Q x P ch — K x Q — 3. B—R 4 ch — K—B 5 — 4. P—Q Kt 3 ch — K—Q 6
5. B—Kt 5 ch — K—K 5 — 6. R—Kt 4 ch — K—B 4 — 7. Kt—K 3, mate

If Black (3d) plays K x B, then Kt—B 3 ch, and Kt—Q 2 mate.

White's 6th: It will be observed that since White sacrificed his Queen his Rook has been pinned by the Black Queen. The Rook is now released, and, curious to note, the Black King can not expose check.

—*From The Weekly Courant, Newcastle, Eng.*

Mr. Steinitz Interviewed.

The Times, Hereford, England, tells us that Mr. Steinitz is much amused at some of the criticisms which have been penned on his play in the late tournament. "Because for the first time in my life I have played in a tournament without winning a prize the critics are trying to make out that I am played out," said Mr. Steinitz. "Three years ago, at Buda Pesth, both Tarrasch and Maroczy, in a tourney of thirteen players, won no prizes, but no one ventured to suggest then that those players were used up. I did badly in the late tournament because I threw away game after game which I ought to have won, as other players often do. Whenever a competitor in a tournament begins badly, as I did in this, he is apt to play desperately in the effort to 'pull up,' and loses more in consequence. In more than one game I refused to draw when offered, and lost in trying to win." We venture to remark that in former years it was generally supposed to be one of Mr. Steinitz's strongest points that he never failed to win a won game, or lost a game which could be drawn. "That is just where people were wrong," said the veteran. "No great player blundered oftener than I have done. I was Champion of the World for twenty-eight years, because I was twenty years ahead of my time. I played on certain principles, which neither Zukertort nor any one else of his time understood. The players of today, such as Lasker, Tarrasch, Pillsbury, Schlechter, and others, have adopted my principles, and, as is only natural, they have improved upon what I began, and that is the whole secret of the matter."

Games from the London Tournament.

RUSSIA VS. FRANCE.

Ruy Lopez.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 Q R-Qsq(e)	P—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 Q—B 4	P x P
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	17 Kt—K 4	Q—B 5
4 Castles.	Kt x P	18 P—K Kt 3	Q—B 4
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	19 Kt—B 5	P—Q 4 (f)
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	20 Q—B 3	R—B 3
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	21 R—Q 2	P—K 5 (g)
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	22 Q—Kt 3	B—K 3 (h)
9 R-K sq(a)	Castles	23 Q—Kt 7	Q R—K B sq
10 Kt—B 3	R—K sq (b)	24 Q x B P	Q—Kt 4
11 Q—B 4	Kt—B 4	25 QR-Qsq(i)	B—R 6
12 Kt—K Kt 5 (c)	B x Kt	26 Q-Kt 5 (j)	R x P
13 B x B (d)	Q x B	27 Kt x K P(k)	Q—B 4
14 Q x Kt	R—K 3	28 P-K Kt 4(l)	R—Kt 7 ch
		Resigns.	

Notes (abridged) from The American Chess Magazine.

(a) The defense selected in this instance is the one that was generally adopted in reply to the text move throughout the tournament. The attack initiated by Pillsbury's innovation or, rather, revival of an old line can not be said to have proved as effective as the first experiments had promised.

(b) This is without doubt essential to Black's proper development and is the key to his defense.

(c) Quite a novelty and, as such, a great relief from the monotony of the other variations.

(d) Q x Kt here has at least the advantage of not developing the Black Queen.

(e) Doubtless White speculated too much on the strength of his position or the backward character of his opponent's game, as there was absolutely no necessity to lose the K P. Either Q—Q 4 or R 5 was available, with preference for the former. which could be followed by P—B 4.

(f) In the nick of time, and effectually blocks the attack, while at the same time a most dangerous center is formed.

(g) This practically seals White's fate, and from now on he is as putty in the skilful hands of the Parisian.

(h) To prevent the loss of the K P, inasmuch as the Q P was pinned by the previous move.

(i) Of course, if 25 Kt x B, Q x R, and Black will win the adverse Kt at his leisure by R—K sq.

(j) He has no alternative, for if 26 Q x P ch, Q x Q; 27, R x Q, R x P, and a mate in a few moves can not be averted.

Wonders of Chess.

A mathematical Chess-player, according to *The Manchester News*, "has attempted to calculate the number of moves on the Chess-board. He starts with the fact that each player has twenty possible moves from which he must select his first move. He then tells us that the number of possible ways of playing the first four moves only, on each side, would be 318,979,564 000. If, then, any one were to play without cessation at the rate of one set a minute, it would take him more than 600,000 years to go through them all. The number of ways of playing the first ten moves on each side is 169,518,829,100,544,000,000,000,000,000,000. These figures are probably in defect, rather than excess, of the actual number. On their basis, however, and considering the population of the whole world to be 1,483,000,000 (Levaseur's estimate), more than 217,000,000,000 years would be needed to go through them all, even if every man, woman and child on the face of the globe played without cessation for that enormous period at the rate of one set per minute, and no set was repeated."

College Chess.

A match between the Chess experts of the University of Pennsylvania and of Harvard will be played early in November. The leader of the Harvard team is the great Southard, while the Pennsylvanians have as their first man Griffith, who played two games with Southard, winning one.

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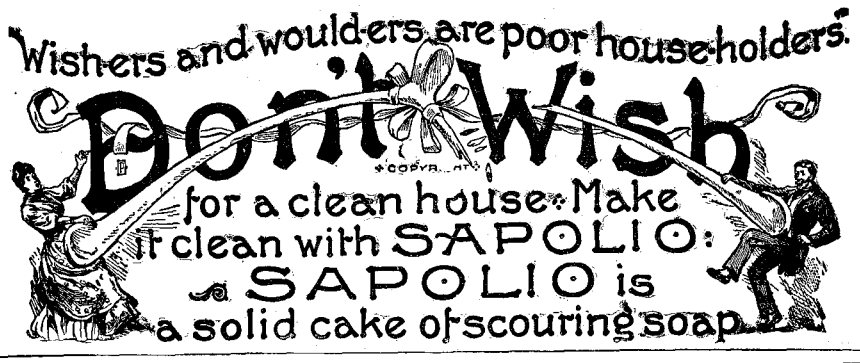
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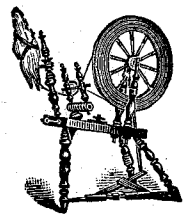

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